DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 060 173 VT 010 967

TITLE	Sociologists and Anthropologists: Supply and Demand in Educational Institutions and Other Settings.
INSTITUTION	Surveys and Research Corp., Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
REPORT NO	PHS-Pub-1884
PUB DATE	69
NOTE	170p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (FS2.22:SD1/7, $1.50); National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015 ($1.50)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	*Anthropology; Labor Supply; Manpower Needs; Manpower Utilization; *Occupational Surveys; *Professional Personnel; *Sociology; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

The supply of and demand for sociologists and anthropologists in the U.S. as of October 1965 was assessed by a national survey of known and possible employers. Of 2,448 reporting organizations, 1,424 employed, or anticipated employing, sociologists or anthropologists. A total of 6,619 sociologists and 2,117 anthropologists were employed in the responding organizations. Budgeted and unbudgeted vacancies numbered 1,423 for sociologists and 682 for anthropologists. Nearly all of the filled positions and 90 percent of the vacancies were in institutions of higher education. Information is presented on type of employer, employment status and work activity of staff, educational levels, salary ranges, sociological and mental health-related areas of specialization, projections of additional staff needed in 1970, and major factors creating demand for new staff. Educational institutions reported on their capability for training sociologists and anthropologists and the numbers of Ph.D. and M.A. graduates in 1965 by field of research. Problems in recruiting sociologists and anthropologists, factors believed to be significant in creating a demand for more, and conditions limiting their training are discussed. (Author/BC)

ED 060173

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Sociologists and Anthropologists:

UPPLY AND DEMAND IN DUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ND OTHER SETTINGS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Sociologists and Anthropologists:

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER SETTINGS

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National Institute of Mental Health
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
Manpower and Analytic Studies Branch
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015
1969

Public Health Service Publication No. 1884

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $1.50

FOREWORD

In the past decade there has been a growing emphasis on the need for research personnel trained in the social sciences to study and help resolve problems affecting the physical and mental well-being of the nation. The thrust of much important legislation during this period has given emphasis to work in the field. Some 10 years ago the National Institute of Mental Health announced the availability of training grants to sociologists and anthropologists. Since that time there has been a rapid growth of support for doctoral and postdoctoral training for personnel in these disciplines.

The immediate objective of this national survey was to assess manpower in sociological areas of specialization and thus provide basic information to be used for planning and evaluating training programs for sociologists and anthropologists. To develop such data, the project undertook to determine the current supply of personnel employed in these fields, the current expressed demand for these personnel, and the anticipated future demand for them. It also sought to determine the fields of specialization of sociologists and anthropologists and the specialties desired for current and anticipated vacancies, including specifically those in mental health related fields.

To assist in formulating the requirements of the study, the NIMH convened an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the American Sociological Association, the American Anthropological Association, selected Federal agencies, training institutions, and other organizations with basic responsibilities for the training and utilization of sociologists and anthropologists. The committee offered suggestions as to the types of subject matter to be included in the questionnaire and made recommendations regarding survey procedures which were of great assistance in conducting the study.

Any research as broad in scope and as rich in content as this is bound to involve major problems in the collection and analysis of data. Every effort was made to avoid such problems, to handle effectively those which did develop, and to indicate in the text the results and implications of those which could neither be avoided, compensated for or corrected. The reader is referred to Appendix C, "Methodology," for a detailed discussion of methods and procedures.

The survey was carried out and the final report prepared by Surveys & Research Corporation, of Washington, D.C., under contract with the NIMH.

The study was initiated by Dr. Joseph Cavanaugh who served as NIMH project officer during the planning stages of the research. Dr. Franklyn N. Arnhoff served as project officer during the remaining phases of the research. Coordination and monitoring of the data analysis and preparation of the report was carried out by Dr. Donald R. Jones with the assistance of Miss Carolynne Seeman and Mr. Joseph Schwartz.

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SUMMARY

This study was undertaken to assess the supply of and demand for manpower in sociology and anthropology in the United States. Of 2,752 establishments surveyed, 2,448 returned survey forms, and 1,424 reported current or anticipated employment of sociologists and/or anthropologists.

Sociologists and anthropologists employed by establishments that participated in the survey numbered 6,619 and 2,117 respectively, as of October 1, 1965.[1] Vacancies, budgeted and unbudgeted combined, reported for this period amounted to 1,423 for sociologists and 682 for anthropologists. Almost all of the filled positions reported, and over 90 percent of the vacancies were in institutions of higher education.

Sociologists

Of the 6,619 employed sociologists reported, 6,430—97 percent—were in institutions of higher education. The balance of about 3 percent was divided almost equally between selected State agencies, and public mental hospitals and institutions.

Among institutions of higher education, liberal arts colleges and graduate departments of sociology, with staffs of 1,858 and 1,826 respectively, were the largest employers. They accounted for 29 and 28 percent respectively of the total in educational institutions surveyed. Graduate departments that combined sociology and anthropology reported 757 additional sociologists (12 percent), and junior colleges employed an estimated 726 (11 percent).

More than two-thirds of the sociologists reported by surveyed establishments were in full-time positions.

Forty-eight percent of the sociologists for whom level of education was reported had Ph.D.'s, 42 percent had been granted master's degrees, and just under 10 percent had bachelor's degrees.

Field of specialty was cited 10,070 times for incumbents for whom this information was reported. These fields fell into 34 specialties within the discipline of sociology. Mental health related specialties, reported 2,925 times, accounted for 29 percent of the total. The most frequently reported specialties in mental health were criminology (546), race and minority (520), family disorganization (510), and social deviance (413).

The median salary for full-time sociologists in institutions of higher education (four ranks combined) was $9,300. Medians ranged from $10,500 in graduate departments of sociology to $7,500 in junior colleges.

Current Demand for Sociologists

The establishments surveyed reported 1,423 vacancies (budgeted and unbudgeted combined) for sociologists as of October 1, 1965. This was 21 percent of the number of sociologists employed on this date by the reporting institutions. Ninety-one percent of these vacancies were in institutions of higher education.

The Ph.D. degree was required for 78 percent of these vacancies, and a master of arts for all but about 3 percent of the balance.

Institutions of higher education required sociologists most frequently at the level of assistant professor. There were 503 vacancies reported at this rank (43 percent). Vacancies at the level of associate professor numbered 289 (25 percent), full professor 191 (16 percent), instructor 110 (9 percent), with the balance of 77 (7 percent) falling in categories other than the four ranks specified.

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[1] In this summary, totals for all establishments and for all institutions of higher education for number of persons employed and number of vacancies include for junior colleges twice the number actually reported. This adjustment was made on the basis that all junior colleges in the 50 percent sample responded. With respect to other types of institutions, the universe included all establishments. Breakdowns and totals by degree earned, rank, primary work activity and field of specialization include junior college figures as reported by the institutions sampled.

Because of the exclusion from the survey of certain types of employers of sociologists and anthropologists, the totals in this report must be considered to be an undercount of those currently employed or in demand in the United States.

Twenty-five percent of the specialties cited as requirements for vacancies in institutions of higher education were in mental health related fields. For nonacademic establishments the percentage was 46.

Median salaries for budgeted and unbudgeted openings in educational institutions were almost the same, $9,500 and $9,700, respectively.

Future Demand for Sociologists

Future demand was estimated for educational institutions for the academic year 1970–71 and for other establishments for 1970. The total estimated future sociologist work force required as of these dates among the surveyed employers is 10,681, an increase of more than 60 percent over the number employed in 1965. If account is taken of the need for replacement of some sociologists currently employed, the future work force requirement will be more than double the number in the present work force that would still be active 5 years from the date of the survey.

Approximately 95 percent of the total future demand for sociologists was made up of the requirements by educational institutions both for replacements and for additional positions. Of this demand, approximately 27 percent was for full professors and the remaining 73 percent was for staff at lower levels. The largest future demand for sociologists among educational institutions was indicated by liberal arts colleges, a total of 1,261. The total future requirements for the three core graduate departments (sociology, anthropology, and combined departments of sociology and anthropology) was 1,192.

Capability for Training Graduate Sociologists

The educational institutions surveyed expected to graduate 910 M.A.'s and 266 Ph.D.'s in sociology in the school year 1965–66.

A number of these institutions responded fully to a sequence of questions concerning their capability to produce graduates in sociology, given an adequate supply of students and staff. Institutions in this group expected to graduate 699 M.A.'s and 234 Ph.D.'s in 1965–66. However, they indicated that they might have increased the number of M.A.'s by 77 percent and the number of Ph.D.'s by 113 percent over the numbers anticipated for 1965–66, had there been no shortage of qualified students enrolled for advanced degrees. They indicated further that if they had been able to enroll additional qualified students and also had been able to fill all vacant staff positions for which they had budgets, they might have increased the number of M.A.'s by 127 percent and the number of Ph.D.'s by 150 percent over the conferrals anticipated in 1965–66.

Anthropologists

All but about 1 percent of the 2,117 anthropologists employed by the establishments surveyed were in institutions of higher education. Graduate departments of anthropology accounted for 1,048 or half the total in academic institutions. Liberal arts colleges employed 325 (15 percent), 305 (just under 15 percent) were employed in other graduate departments and an estimated 178 (8 percent) were employed in junior colleges.

Sixty-three percent of the anthropologists reported on the staffs of surveyed establishments were in full-time positions.

A Ph.D. degree was held by 56 percent of employed anthropologists for whom level of education was reported. Master of arts degrees were reported for an additional 30 percent, and 13 percent held bachelor's degrees.

Field of specialty was cited 3,235 times for incumbents for whom this information was reported. These fields fell into 22 specialties within the discipline of anthropology. Mental health related specialities, reported 499 times, accounted for 15 percent of the total. The most frequently reported specialties in mental health were cultural factors in mental illness (84), transcultural studies of cognition (81) and cultural factors in psychological development (72).

The median salary for full-time positions in institutions of higher education was $10,100, and ranged from $11,600 in graduate departments of anthropology to $8,300 in liberal arts colleges.

Current Demand for Anthropologists

Establishments surveyed reported openings (budgeted and unbudgeted) for 682 anthropologists as of October 1, 1965. This was 32 percent of the number of anthropologists employed on that date by the reporting institutions. Eighty-three percent of these vacancies required a Ph.D., and M.A.'s were required for all but about 4 percent of the remaining openings.

Institutions of higher education required anthropologists most frequently at the level of assistant professor. Almost 46 percent of the vacancies were at this rank, 22 percent of the vacancies were for associate professor, and 15 percent for full professors. The balance were for instructors and categories other than the four specified ranks.

In institutions of higher education, about 13 percent of the specialties associated with vacancies were in mental health related fields.

Median salaries offered for persons to fill full-time vacancies at institutions of higher education varied little between budgeted and unbudgeted positions. The median for budgeted vacancies (four ranks combined) was $9,400 compared with a median of $9,900 for unbudgeted openings.

Future Demand for Anthropologists

The total estimated future anthropologist work force required as of 1970 and 1971 was 4,198, almost double the number employed in 1965. If account is taken of the need for replacement of some anthropologists currently employed, the future work force requirement is 263 percent higher than the number in the present work force that would still be active 5 years from the date of the survey. At educational institutions the need both for replacements and for additional positions included 22 percent for full professors and the remaining 78 percent for staff at lower levels. The future demand for replacements and new positions for the three core graduate departments (anthropology, sociology, and combined departments of sociology and anthropology) was 659.

Capability for Training Graduate Anthropologists

The educational institutions surveyed expected to grant 269 M.A.'s and 125 Ph.D's in anthropology in 1965–66. A number of these institutions responded fully to a series of questions concerning their capability to produce graduates in anthropology, given an adequate supply of students and staff. These institutions expected to graduate 197 M.A.'s and 109 Ph.D.'s in 1965–66. These schools indicated that they might have doubled the number of M.A.'s (110 percent projected) and more than doubled the number of Ph.D.'s (123 percent projected) over that anticipated for 1965–66 had there been no shortage of qualified students enrolled for advanced degrees. They indicated further that had they been able to enroll additional qualified students and had they also been able to fill all vacant staff positions for which they had budgets, they might have increased the number of M.A.'s by 149 percent and the number of Ph.D.'s by 141 percent over the conferrals anticipated in 1965–66.

Factors Influencing the Supply of and Demand for Sociologists and Anthropologists

Problems in Recruiting Sociologists and Anthropologists

Difficulties mentioned most frequently in recruiting sociologists and anthropologists were:

A lack of applicants qualified as to training or experience.

Inability of the employing institutions to offer sufficiently attractive salaries.

An insufficient number of sociologists and anthropologists who apply for positions.

Factors Creating Demand for Additional Sociologists and Anthropologists by 1970

Reasons most frequently cited as responsible for creating a future demand for sociologists and anthropologists were:

Increased enrollment, both total college enrollment and enrollment in sociology and anthropology courses.

Expansion of departments or programs and introduction of new courses, degree programs, new majors.

Increased interest in and recognition of importance of the fields of sociology and anthropology.

Increased emphasis on research.

Factors Limiting Production of Masters and Doctoral Graduates

Respondents, primarily graduate departments, listed the following major factors as most frequently responsible for the limitation in producing graduate students:

Lack of financial support for students.
Lack of qualified or sufficient staff.
Shortage of qualified applicants.
Inadequate physical facilities or services at educational institutions.

Chapter I

SOCIOLOGISTS

Current Supply of Sociologists

The establishments surveyed reported that they employed 6,619 sociologists in October 1965.[1] Employment of 6,430 in institutions of higher education made up 97 percent of this total. The balance of 3 percent was divided between public mental hospitals and institutions (92) and selected State agencies (97).

Over two-thirds (67.4 percent) of all sociologists were reported in full-time positions; the balance were part-time. The proportion of full-time employees varied by type of establishment. For institutions of higher education, the proportion was 67.2 percent. It was about the same, 68.5 percent, for public mental hospitals and institutions and was a higher proportion of the total for selected State agencies, 83.5 percent (table 1).[2]

Employment of Sociologists by Type of Establishment

The growing importance of the role of sociology, not only in providing a well-rounded education for students, but also in applications to a wide variety of fields, seems to be indicated by the range and number of establishments employing sociologists.

Institutions with graduate departments in the professional fields that were the targets of this

TABLE 1.—FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIOLOGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Type of establishment	Total [2]	Full time [3]		Part time [3]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Higher Education[1]	6,430	4,311	67.2	2,105	32.8
Public Mental Hospitals and Institutions	92	63	68.5	29	31.5
Selected State Agencies	97	81	83.5	16	16.5
Total	6,619	4,455	67.4	2,150	32.6

[1] Includes estimates for all junior colleges, based on full reporting by a 50 percent sample of these establishments.

[2] Totals that exceed the sum of entries under full time and part time include positions for which information as to full-time/part-time status is not available.

[3] Percentages based on known distribution of full-time and part-time employment, plus estimates for all junior colleges based on a 50-percent sample.

Source: Table A–2.

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[1] This total includes an estimated 726 sociologists in junior colleges. This is double the 363 reported in the 100 percent response of the junior colleges surveyed (half the total universe of junior colleges in the United States).

Although the survey was actually carried out in 1966, the reporting date of October of the previous year was selected to follow the usual procedure for obtaining information concerning staffs of education institutions, which the field work and pretest indicated were the major employers.

[2] Tables appearing in the text are identified with Arabic numerals. Tables appearing in the appendixes are labeled A–1, A–2, etc. for sociologists and B–1, B–2, etc. for anthropologists.

survey employed 2,599 sociologists, 39.3 percent of the total in the universe. By type of department, the figures were as follows:

Graduate departments of sociology: 1,826.
Graduate departments of sociology and anthropology: 757.
Graduate departments of anthropology: 16.

Among the other types of establishments, the largest number of sociologists was employed by liberal arts colleges. They employed 1,858 of these personnel which was 28.1 percent of the total.

All other employers accounted for slightly less than one-third (32.7 percent) of the total. Junior colleges with 726 and teachers colleges with 467 headed the list of all other establishments.

Universities that did not have graduate departments in sociology or sociology and anthropology were next highest in order of frequency with 339 sociologists employed. Theological institutions reported 91 sociologists.

Professional schools of medicine, nursing, public health and social work reported 224 sociologists. More than half of these, 122, were in schools of medicine; 45 were in schools of social work; 29 in public health; 28 in graduate schools of nursing.

Fine arts schools, other independent professional schools and a number of other less-than-4-year institutions employed 84 sociologists. Technical schools accounted for 42.

Among the other types of establishments surveyed, State and county mental hospitals led the list of employers of sociologists with 63. In State departments of public health, 31 were reported, 27 were in public institutions for the mentally retarded, and 28 in State departments of mental health. State departments of public welfare and of correction trailed the list with 20 and 18 respectively (table A–2).

Primary Work Activity of Full-Time Sociologists[3]

To obtain a view of the manner in which sociologists are utilized, the questionnaire invited respondents to indicate the major work activity of its staff. For educational institutions, opportunities were provided to make entries in accordance with four categories: teaching, research, teaching-and-research, and other (which included administration and counseling). Categories for activities appropriate to the work of hospitals and State agencies were also provided: planning, program operations, and services; research and statistics; administration, and other.

Educational institutions. The distribution of full-time personnel reported by the educational institutions as a whole showed substantial differences among the various categories of activities. Teaching predominated, since sociologists engaged only in teaching made up 66 percent of the total. Those doing both teaching and research comprised 24 percent. About 6 percent were involved solely in research. The remainder, 4 percent, were in full-time administrative and other activities. A varying emphasis on each of these activities is revealed by an inspection of the data for particular types of educational institutions (table A–3).

With respect to *teaching*, the liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, and junior colleges engaged 86 percent or more of their full-time staff in teaching alone. In contrast, the professional schools of public health (with none), the graduate departments of sociology (with 46 percent) and sociology and anthropology (with 51 percent) were by far the lowest in the proportion of full-time personnel devoting their efforts to teaching alone.

As to *research*, the professional schools of medicine, nursing, and public health indicated the highest proportion of full-time personnel devoting their time only to research, ranging from 37.5 percent to more than 51 percent. In marked contrast, research, as a primary work activity, was either nonexistent or accounted for less than 3 percent of the full-time personnel in liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, technological schools, theological and religious schools, junior colleges, and fine arts schools.

The combined category of *teaching and research* accounted for 42 percent of the primary work activity of full-time sociologists in graduate departments of sociology and 36 percent of the full-time staff members in combined departments were engaged in this work activity. Sociologists engaged in teaching and research in professional schools ranged from a high of 62 percent in schools of public health to 31 percent in schools of nursing. Among the other large employers, liberal arts colleges indicated that 10 percent of their personnel were engaged in this activity, teachers colleges reported about 5 percent, and junior colleges showed less than 1 percent.

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[3] For the balance of the section on sociologists, the text refers to actual responses for the junior colleges and the figures are not inflated to represent the universe of these institutions, except as noted on page 7.

The response rate to subsequent items in the questionnaire varied. The text reports on each question separately using the number for whom information was reported as the base not the total number of personnel identified in the survey.

Nonacademic establishments. For the public mental hospitals and institutions combined with the selected State agencies, research and statistics is the predominant work activity, involving almost 60 percent of the total manpower. Planning and program operations accounted for a little more than one-third, 37.5 percent. Administration and "other" were less than 4 percent.

The types of establishments that had the highest proportion of sociologists in planning and program operations were State and county mental hospitals and State departments of correction, each with about two-thirds of their personnel in this category.

In the area of *research and statistics*, the greatest emphasis was placed by public institutions for the mentally retarded (77.8 percent), State departments of mental health (81.8 percent), State departments of public health (83.3 percent), and State departments of public welfare (94.1 percent). Only public institutions for the mentally retarded (22.2 percent) and State departments of correction (14.3 percent) showed any significant involvement of their sociologists in administration and related activities (table A-4).

Highest Earned Degree of Sociologists

The level of education achieved by sociologists was reported for approximately 92 percent of the total. Not quite half of these had earned their doctorates, just over 40 percent had been granted master's degrees, and less than 10 percent held only bachelor's degrees (tables A-5 and A-6). The actual figures and percentages are summarized in table 2.

TABLE 2.—HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE OF SOCIOLOGISTS

Level	Number	Percent
Ph. D	2 768	48.0
M.A	2,424	42.0
B.A	567	9.8
None	10	.2
Total	5,769	100.0

Although, as noted earlier, the largest number of sociologists was found in graduate departments, the proportion of those holding degrees at each level was considerably different from one type of department and institution to another. Moreover, the data reflected variations in employment practices and, in all probability, problems stemming from the availability of personnel currently holding the doctoral degree. (A later portion of this study reports on the number of vacant positions and on future requirements for sociologists.)

Graduate departments of sociology were the largest employers of personnel who had achieved their Ph.D.'s while liberal arts colleges were, by far, the largest employers of sociologists who had earned the master's degree. Liberal arts colleges, graduate departments of sociology, and combined departments provided more opportunities for employment for those with the B.A. than any other type of institution.

The proportion of sociologists at each degree level to total staff varies considerably from one type of establishment to another. For example, about 82 percent of the reported sociologists in professional schools of both nursing and social work had earned the Ph.D. About 60 percent of the total in graduate departments of sociology and sociology and anthropology had a Ph.D. At liberal arts colleges, the proportion of Ph.D.'s to total sociology staff was 43 percent, while Ph.D.'s at junior colleges accounted for only 15 percent. At selected State agencies and at public mental hospitals and institutions, the proportion of sociologists at the doctorate level ranged from less than 6 percent in departments of correction to 50 percent in Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals.

Master's degree sociologists made up the bulk of the remainder reported at academic institutions, just over 40 percent. At schools of social work, and graduate schools of nursing and medicine, 12 to 17 percent of total sociologists held the M.A.

In contrast, graduate departments of sociology and sociology and anthropology had hired 25 to 29 percent of their total at the M.A. level. The percentages of total staff that had master's degrees among other types of large employing establishments were as follows: liberal arts colleges, 52 percent; teachers colleges, 61 percent; other universities, 42 percent; and junior colleges, 80 percent.

In State agencies, two-thirds of the reported personnel in departments of correction held the M.A. degree, as did 35 to 38 percent in departments of public health and mental health. State departments of public welfare and State and county mental hospitals trailed the list, each with 20 percent at this level.

Employment of sociologists with only a bachelor's degree was less than 9 percent of the total number of sociologists at institutions of higher education, but 38 percent of sociologists in public facilities and agencies.

Academic Rank of Sociologists by Highest Earned Degree

There was a close correlation between educational achievement and academic rank of sociologists at institutions of higher education. For academic institutions as a whole, 95.5 percent of the full professors had acquired their doctoral degrees. Approximately three-fourths of the associate professors were at the doctoral level, as were over half of the assistant professors. For these three ranks, almost the entire remaining staff were at the master's level. Sociologists at the rank of instructor were primarily holders of the master's degree (85 percent) with the balance at the bachelor's and Ph.D. level.

The proportions of associate and assistant professors with Ph. D.'s in graduate departments and professional schools were considerably higher than the overall percentage for these ranks for all institutions. (Refer to tables A–8 and A–9 for greater detail.)

Professional Specialties of Sociologists

To learn the character of the specialties in which sociologists were employed, the questionnaire requested establishments to report on a number of specific fields and to identify other specialties not specifically listed. The specialties were divided into two groups. The first group represents the more traditional, basic subject-matter fields in sociology, such as general, applied, rural or urban sociology. The second group are those that have content related to mental health such as criminology, alcohol and drug addiction, race and minority.

In the course of pretesting the questionnaire, many sociologists took the position that the distinction between the two groups was not as real as might be supposed. Some maintained that the entire field of sociology was mental health related. Nonetheless, the data may be viewed as giving a good indication of the number of sociologists working in particular subject matter fields. The questionnaire instructed the institutions to list not more than two specialties per employee.

It will be recalled that a total of 6,619 sociologists was reported for the United States, including an additional 363 projected from a 100 percent return from a sample of half the junior colleges in the country. Subtracting these 363 yields a total of 6,256 personnel for whom data were reported. For these personnel, all the institutions in the survey indicated 10,070 specialties in which incumbents were employed. Thus, on the average, slightly over 1.5 fields of specialty per sociologist were reported. Of these, 71 percent (7,145) were in the nonmental health related group and 2,925, 29 percent, were in the mental health related group[4] (fig. I).

More specifically, and as might have been anticipated, educational institutions reported general sociology as a specialty more frequently than any other field, a total of 2,648. Next in order of frequency was social psychology, with 763, and social organization, with 663. Methodology as a field of specialization was reported for 611 and social change and development, urban sociology and applied sociology were each reported more than 400 times.

Establishments were permitted to indicate fields other than those specifically listed in the questionnaire in an open-end question. As a result, socio-

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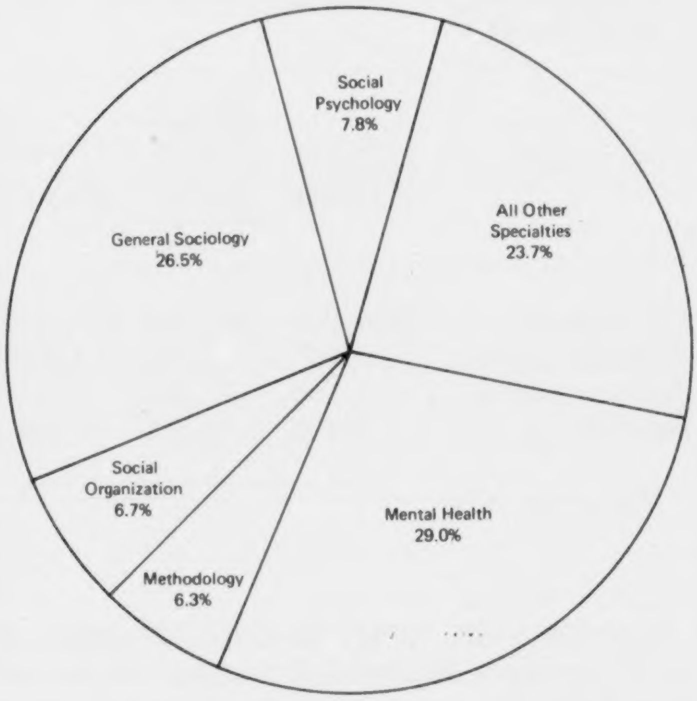
[4] Instructions in the questionnaire were to report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently employed. The total for an individual specialty includes each sociologist only once. The total of all specialties includes some sociologists twice.

Figure I.

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT ALL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED



Source: Tables A–10, A–11, and A–12.

logical theory was reported 43 times; political sociology, 40; sociology of religion, 30; sociology of education, 28; family, 25; and industrial sociology, 23 times.

The percentage distribution of specialties in graduate departments and liberal arts colleges paralleled that of the overall distribution. These two types of institutions together accounted for almost three-fourths of the reported specialties. Tables A–10 and A–11 show the full detail by specialty and type of educational institution in terms of numbers and percentages. Table A–12 provides details on specialties in public facilities and agencies.

Mental Health Related Specialties of Sociologists

For all educational institutions, it was found that by far the most frequently reported were criminology, with 533; race and minority, 516; family disorganization, 502; and social deviance, with 400. Emphasis on a number of other fields was also found but at a lower order of frequency: social psychiatry, 185; poverty and dependence, 184; personal pathology, 115; alcohol and drug addiction, 110; gerontology, 97; and the sociology of sex behavior, 80.

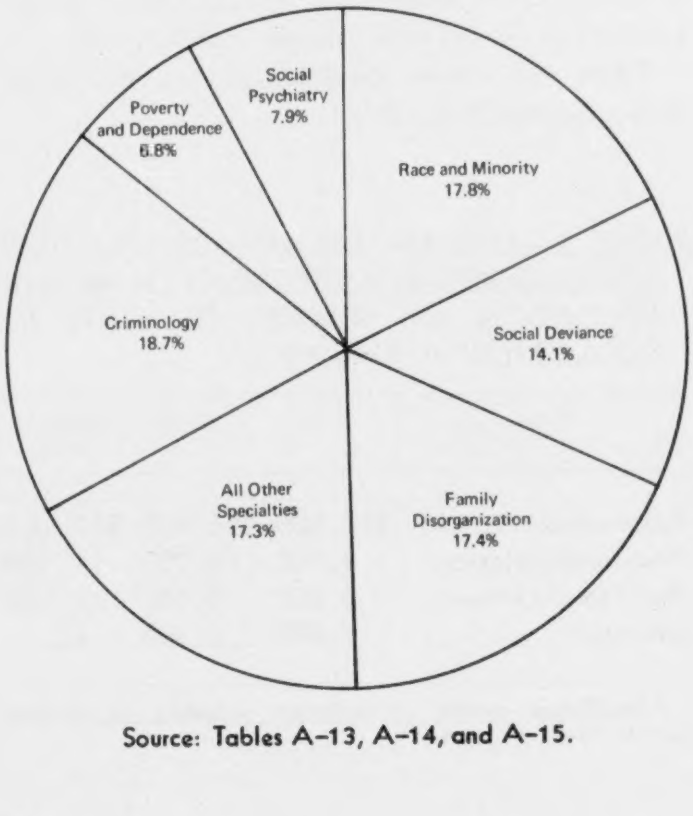
Graduate departments of sociology and sociology and anthropology show the highest frequencies for the following fields: social deviance, criminology, race and minority, and family disorganization. The liberal arts colleges reported a similar pattern of emphasis for the same fields of specialization with the exception of social deviance, which was reported roughly half as frequently as the other specialties mentioned. (See figure II and tables A–13, A–14, and A–15 for details on mental health specialties for all institutions surveyed.)

Salary Ranges for Sociologists Employed in Institutions of Higher Education [5]

Educational institutions were requested to provide salary ranges for each academic rank for full-time and part-time personnel on a school year (9–10 month) basis with part-time salaries prorated to full time. The data were summarized in terms of the midpoint of the range reported for

Figure II.

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT ALL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED



Source: Tables A–13, A–14, and A–15.

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[5] See Appendix C for a detailed description of the statistical treatment of the salary data.

a rank by each institution. The medians were determined for each type of institution and by region.

The salaries paid for any rank vary greatly—from $6,300 to $25,000 for full professor of sociology, for illustration. The progression in salaries up the scale of ranks from instructor through assistant and associate professor to full professor is consistent, but there is considerable overlap—i.e., instructors at one institution were paid more than assistant professors in another.

Differences in salary levels are apparent in the survey data as they relate to type of institution, geographic region, and size of department. By size of department, the medians of the midpoints of the salary ranges for each rank are shown in table 3.

Among institutions of different size, variations in salaries in both dollar and percentage terms are significantly greater at the level of full professor than in the lower ranks.

Median salaries by type of institution. The median salary for full-time positions (four ranks combined) in all types of institutions of higher education was $9,300. Differences in median salaries for full-time positions for all ranks are noted when comparisons by type of institution are made. The greatest variation was among salaries for full professors. In graduate departments of sociology, a median of $16,000 was shown for this rank. This is in contrast to a median of $11,000 for comparable staff in liberal arts colleges (table A–16).

There was a lesser variation in the lower ranks as is apparent from table 4.

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN SALARY OF FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY NUMBER OF STAFF IN DEPARTMENT AND RANK

Rank	1–9	10–19	20 and over
Full professor	$11,500	$15,100	$17,100
Associate professor	9,500	11,000	11,500
Assistant professor	8,000	8,600	9,200
Instructor	6,800	6,900	(*)

* Insufficient number of institutions reporting to provide representative estimates.

TABLE 4.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY TYPE OF REPORTING UNIT AND RANK

Rank	Graduate departments of sociology	Graduate departments of anthropology and sociology and anthropology	Liberal arts colleges
Full professor	$16,000	$15,000	$11,000
Associate professor	11,100	11,000	9,100
Assistant professor	9,000	9,000	7,900
Instructor	7,100	6,800	6,500

Source: Table A–16.

A $9,000 median salary for assistant professors in all graduate departments surveyed compared with $8,500 for university assistant professors of sociology and $7,900 for those in liberal arts colleges. Instructors in graduate sociology departments were paid a median salary of $7,100 while those in liberal arts colleges received $6,500, and the median salary figure for junior colleges was $7,300.

At the full professor rank, the median salary for those who worked part-time in graduate departments of sociology was at a rate of $15,900. This was very near the $16,000 median of their full-time colleagues. In liberal arts colleges, full professors who worked part-time earned at a rate of $11,200 per year; the full-time staff at this rank had a median of $11,000. Associate professors working part-time in liberal arts colleges earned at a rate of $8,200, in contrast to the median rate of full-time personnel ($9,100), while assistant professors were paid very nearly the same ($7,800 and $7,900), as were instructors ($6,800 and $6,500).

Median salaries by region. The North Atlantic region had the highest median salary for the rank of full professor. For assistant professors and instructors, median salaries in the Great Lakes and Plains region were slightly higher. The West and Southwest, Great Lakes and Plains, and North Atlantic regions were comparable as far as median salary levels are concerned (tables 5 and A–17).

TABLE 5.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY REGION

Rank	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Full professor	$14,500	$13,800	$11,000	$14,000
Associate professor	10,500	10,500	9,400	10,200
Assistant professor	8,600	8,700	7,800	8,500
Instructor	6,800	7,000	6,500	7,000

Source: Table A–17.

Current Demand for Sociologists

The subject of demand for sociologists was approached in terms of two time periods. The first of these was current demand as of the date for which responses were requested, October 1965. The second was a projection of demand for academic year 1970–71 for educational institutions and 1970 for the other types of establishments surveyed. With the objective of providing greater insight into the status and the administrative considerations involved in filling positions, current demand was requested on two bases: unfilled budgeted positions, and positions needed but unbudgeted.

It is well to remember in this context that in some institutions the budgeting of a position is contingent upon recruitment of a qualified person, and conversely, that a position may be considered unbudgeted if a person to fill a position is not available, despite the fact that the institution may have the funds available for the position in its general budget. Thus, the data on current demand is influenced by differences in administration of internal budgets by the reporting establishments.

The questionnaire requested data on the establishments' needs for sociologists by rank, full-time and part-time status, primary work activity, highest earned degree desired, salary range and specialties desired. In addition, descriptions of recruitment problems encountered in filling positions were solicited.

Budgeted and Unbudgeted Positions

When the two categories of current demand (budgeted and unbudgeted positions) were totalled, it was found that 1,423 vacancies were reported. Of these, 527 (37 percent) were for budgeted positions and 896 (63 percent) were for unbudgeted vacancies. When the total is compared with the current number of sociologists (6,619) it will be seen that there was an immediate demand for an additional 21 percent in the number of sociologists required by the reporting establishments as of October 1965 (tables A–2 and A–19).[6]

Budgeted vacancies. By far the greatest need for sociologists was among educational institutions. They indicated a requirement for 484 sociologists as compared with 30 for the public mental hospitals and institutions and selected State agencies. The preponderant requirement was for full-time rather than part-time personnel. The greatest needs were indicated by liberal arts colleges (145), graduate departments of sociology (126), and graduate departments of sociology and anthropology (64). Teachers colleges reported budgeted vacancies for 53 (table A–19).

Unbudgeted vacancies. The need for sociologists to fill unbudgeted positions totalled 872. The requirement on the part of educational institutions was for 770 and for all other employers, 102. Details concerning the need to fill unbudgeted positions on a full-time or part-time basis were reported for a total of 787 positions, of which 676 were full time.

As in the case of budgeted positions, the greatest need for personnel to fill positions not yet budgeted as of the time of the survey was reported by graduate departments of sociology and sociology and anthropology (243), and liberal arts colleges (212). The public mental hospitals and institutions indicated the highest ratio of unbudgeted to budgeted vacancies (66 to 16 positions). It is believed that this indicates the long lead time in the budgeting and funds allocation processes for these institutions. And although the number of unbudgeted vacancies indicated by State agencies was small (36), it still was more than double the number (14) for which budgets were in hand. Thus it would appear that the need felt by the reporting public institutions and State agencies to fill staff positions for sociologists was far in advance of the budgeting process (table A–19).

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[6] Data includes 13 budgeted and 24 unbudgeted vacancies for junior colleges that were projected by doubling the 100 percent response of the junior colleges surveyed (half the total universe of junior colleges in the United States).

Primary Work Activity Required

The categories provided to respondents for indicating the primary work activity of personnel were teaching, research, and a combination of teaching and research. Educational institutions indicated requirements both in the category of budgeted and unbudgeted positions for a very small number of sociologists who would devote themselves fully to research, a total of 63 sociologists. However, when the tasks were defined as a combination of research with teaching, the proportion rose to 34.7 percent for budgeted positions and 39.9 percent for unbudgeted positions. Overall, the requirement was greater for sociologists whose skills were required for teaching, 63.1 percent in budgeted positions and 52.7 percent for unbudgeted positions (tables A–20 and A–21).

Mention should be made here of the different emphasis placed separately upon teaching and research on the part of various educational institutions. For example, professional schools of medicine showed a very high proportion of their current needs to be for personnel to carry out research activities. The same was true for the schools of public health where, however, the total requirement was small. At universities, there were more vacancies for budgeted positions in teaching, whereas vacancies in unbudgeted positions were largely for a combination of teaching and research. Among junior colleges, there was a strong emphasis on teaching as a requirement above all else—in excess of 86 percent for both budgeted and unbudgeted positions.

The work activities required of sociologists in the selected public and State agencies were of a different character, of course, inasmuch as classroom teaching is not usually required of sociologists in these establishments. With respect to both budgeted and unbudgeted positions, the primary requirement on the part of the public institutions and selected State agencies was for personnel to work in the field of research and statistics. The need for sociologists in operations and services (for the public mental hospitals and institutions) and planning and program operations (in the State agencies) accounted for 31 percent of the respective totals (tables A–22 and A–23).

Highest Earned Degree Required by Type of Institution

The demand for sociologists at the doctoral level is surprisingly high. Of the 474 budgeted vacancies for which the information was given, institutions of higher education desired 83 percent at the doctorate level, 16.5 percent at the master's level and 0.4 percent at the bachelor's level. The demand based on unbudgeted vacancies at these institutions showed almost the same order of magnitude, 79.5 percent of the 746 at the doctoral level, 18.4 percent at the master's level, 2.1 percent at the bachelor's level. The need for sociologists holding the doctorate was particularly high in graduate departments of sociology, which indicated this requirement for 98 percent of the total in the category of budgeted positions and close to 89 percent in the unbudgeted positions. Liberal arts colleges were somewhat more willing to fill positions at the master's level, 22 percent of the budgeted vacancies and 24 percent of the unbudgeted vacancies. Interestingly enough, combined departments of sociology and anthropology indicated a need to fill 75 percent of their budgeted vacancies with sociologists holding the doctorate, but a need for 90 percent in the category of unbudgeted vacancies.

Far less stringent educational requirements were demanded by the other types of establishments surveyed. The public mental hospitals and institutions and the selected State agencies as a group indicated that of their vacant budgeted positions 31 percent required doctorates and that the proportion for unbudgeted positions was 51 percent.

A summary of highest earned degree required for vacancies in all establishments surveyed (institutions of higher education, the public mental hospitals and institutions and selected State agencies) is shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—HIGHEST DEGREE REQUIRED FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED VACANCIES IN ALL ESTABLISHMENTS SURVEYED, OCTOBER 1965

	Budgeted	Unbudgeted	Total
Ph.D	403	638	1,041
M.A	93	167	260
B.A	7	28	35
Total	503	833	1,336

Source: Tables A-24, A-25, A-26, and A-27.

Requirements by Academic Rank and Highest Earned Degree

The demand for well-trained sociologists was highlighted by the fact that, with minor exception, staff required for both the budgeted and unbudgeted vacancies at graduate departments of sociology and sociology and anthropology at all professional ranks were for personnel with the Ph.D. The same was true at universities, liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges, except that the latter two indicated a greater willingness to hire master's level sociologists at the assistant professor level (tables A-30 and A-31). The total vacancies for each rank for all institutions is given below in table 7.

Current Demand by Specialty

It was discovered that of the specialties in which sociologists were employed in 1965, mental health related subjects made up 28 percent of the total for institutions of higher education and 51 percent for other types of establishments. A breakdown of current demand by specialty was also obtained in the survey.

TABLE 7.—BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED VACANCIES FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY RANK, OCTOBER 1965

	Budgeted	Unbudgeted	Total
Full professor	81	110	191
Associate professor	115	174	289
Assistant professor	210	293	503
Instructor	38	72	110
Other	17	60	77
Total	461	709	1,170

Source: Tables A-28 and A-29.

For budgeted vacancies for sociologists at institutions of higher education, 21 percent of the total specialties required were in mental health. For unbudgeted vacancies, the proportion in the field of mental health was higher, 27 percent. In line with earlier reasoning, it would appear that sociologists with mental health specialties may be difficult to find, with the result that fewer vacancies for personnel with such specialties become budgeted.

For the nonacademic types of establishments included in the study, the proportion of specialties needed in mental health was higher than in the educational institutions. For budgeted positions, the percentage was 54 and for unbudgeted positions it was 43 percent. (For details on professional specialties and mental health specialties for all establishments see tables A-32, A-33, A-34, A-35, A-36, A-37, A-38, and A-39.)

Salary Ranges for Vacant Sociologist Positions

The scarcity of qualified sociologists was suggested by the fact that median salaries offered for persons to fill vacancies were higher in many cases than those for persons already employed.

Specifically, the median salary for full-time sociologists in full professor positions at institutions of higher education in October 1965 was $16,000 for graduate departments of sociology, and $15,000 for graduate departments of anthropology and combined departments. The median salary for budgeted vacancies for full professor at these same types of institutions was $16,500. The median salary cited for unbudgeted vacancies for this rank was $16,000. For associate professors the relationship was similar; for assistant professors and instructors, median salaries for vacancies were consistent with salaries now paid for the same ranks. Two seeming anomalies in the data, namely, a lower median salary offered for vacancies for full professors in liberal arts colleges and for all personnel in the public and State establishment setting (as compared with present medians), were found in the unbudgeted category. It may be conjectured that the explanation in the case of the educational institutions is either that these salaries are tentative, to be more firmly established (at a higher rate) when personnel are found to fill the positions, or that qualification requirements (possibly in terms of experience) would be lowered. In the case of the noneducational establishments, the explanation was found in the fact that the unbudgeted vacancies were mainly of lower grade as indicated by the distribution of salaries for these positions.

In the public and State facilities the median salary of $8,800 for unbudgeted vacancies was lower by approximately $600 than the median salary for filled positions. (See tables A-40, A-41, and A-42.)

Future Demand for Sociologists

The survey questionnaire requested information on current demand and also on future demand. Future demand estimates were requested from educational institutions for the academic year 1970-71, and from other establishments for 1970.[7] The specific estimates requested were: (1) total replacements by reason of retirement, death, disability, and movement into other fields; and (2) additional personnel beyond present staff and current unfilled positions (both budgeted and unbudgeted).

The total estimated future requirements for sociologists are summarized in table 8.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED FUTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS

Total number of sociologists (1965)	6,619	
Estimated loss by 1970-71	1,611	
Number still in labor force, 1970-71		5,008
New sociologists required:		
To replace estimated loss	1,611	
To fill vacancies existing in 1965	1,423	
To fill new positions	2,639	
Total additions by 1970-71		5,673
Estimated total sociologists required in 1970-71		10,681

Source: Tables A-2, A-19, A-43, and A-44. Data shown in table have been adjusted to take into account the full universe of junior colleges as of 1965.

It is clear from the preceding table that the need for sociologists, based on data obtained in the survey, is extremely high. Anticipated demand for 1970-71 represents an increase of about 60 percent over the present number of sociologists employed by the reporting establishments. If we take into account the need for replacements for those presently employed, and even assuming no increase in the number of employers, it becomes evident that there is a future work force requirement of more than 100 percent above the present work force that would still be active 5 years from the date of the survey. Assuming the future requirement is for the same proportion of Ph.D.'s as were currently employed (roughly 50 percent), this would also mean approximately doubling the number of Ph.D sociologists who, it is anticipated, would still be staff members at these institutions in the academic year 1970-71.

Future Demand by Type of Institution

Approximately 95 percent of the total future demand for sociologists was made up of requirements indicated by educational institutions both for replacements and for additional positions. Approximately 27 percent of the total future demand in educational institutions was for full professors and the remaining 73 percent was for staff at lower levels. It is obvious that only a portion of the positions for full professors can be filled by promotion of staff currently employed at lower professional levels.

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[7] The survey did not attempt to predict increases in the number of employing establishments.

The highest demand for sociologists among educational institutions was indicated by liberal arts colleges, a total of 1,261. These same institutions reported by far the highest number of full professors required, a total of 364, of which 171 would be replacements and 193 would be additional positions.

Institutions with graduate departments of sociology anticipated a total future demand for 845, of which 206 were for full professors. Institutions with graduate departments of sociology and anthropology estimated requirements for 345 staff personnel, 100 of which were for full professors. Thus, the total for these graduate departments was 1,190.

Teachers colleges tallied their future needs as 523, of which 186 were for full professors. Junior colleges indicated a high future requirement of 312, of which 46 were for full professors, which when adjusted to reflect junior colleges not surveyed, become 624 and 92, respectively. Medical schools accounted for 80 positions, 13 of which were for full professors. Among the public facilities and agencies, State and county mental hospitals ranked highest with a requirement for 102. All other types of institutions reported no significant future demand. (See tables A–43 and A–44.)

Capability for Training Sociologists

This report has taken note of the gap between current and desired staffs in the establishments surveyed. What capability do institutions of higher education have to produce more sociologists and on what assumptions does this capability rest? Educational institutions were requested to provide information on these points.

To develop some perspective on the magnitude of potential change, it is useful to examine the recent and current production of sociologists. According to the data collected and as presented in table 9, institutions with graduate departments of sociology and combined departments of sociology and anthropology, universities and liberal arts colleges together granted 663 M.A.'s and 219 Ph.D.'s in sociology in the academic year 1964–65, the year previous to the date of information of the survey. For the academic year 1965–66, reporting institutions expected to grant 910 M.A.'s and 266 Ph.D.'s in sociology.

How many graduates could have been produced with the current teaching staff in 1965–66, had there been no shortage of qualified students to enroll for advanced degrees? Institutions responding to this question (see table 10) expected to confer 699 M.A.'s and 234 Ph.D.'s in sociology

TABLE 9.—GRADUATE DEGREES IN SOCIOLOGY CONFERRED 1964–65 AND PROJECTED CONFERRALS FOR 1965–66 AND 1970–71 UNDER 1965–66 CONDITIONS

Type of institution	Number of degrees					
	Actual 1964–65		Projected 1965–66		Projected 1970–71	
	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.
Graduate departments of sociology	430	169	564	207	902	418
Graduate departments of sociology/anthropology	174	41	243	53	489	162
Universities	28	9	53	6	190	23
Liberal arts colleges	31	....	50	....	250	7
Total	663	219	910	266	1,831	610

Note: Report of actual degrees conferred in sociology (master's 663 and Ph.D.'s 219) constitutes bulk of 789 master's and 230 Ph.D.'s reported by Office of Education's "Earned Degrees Conferred 1964–1965," p. 246.

in 1965–66. They took the position that they could have increased the number of M.A.'s by 77 percent and the number of Ph.D.'s by 113 percent over that anticipated for 1965–66.

A still further jump in the number of graduates would have occurred, in the view of these educational institutions, had they been able not only to enroll more qualified students, but had they, in addition, been able to fill all the vacant staff positions for which they had budgets. Had these two conditions been fulfilled, graduates in sociology would have increased over those under prevailing conditions in 1965–66 by 127 percent for M.A.'s and 150 percent for Ph.D.'s.

In all of the above data, institutions with graduate departments understandably accounted for the vast majority of the graduates—past, present, and potential—of all types of establishments surveyed.

What accounts for the fact that the potential for the production of graduate degree sociologists is not being realized? In part, of course, as the figures above illustrate, it was attributed to lack of staff. The greater proportion of the problem, however, was attributed to the limited supply of qualified students who enroll for advanced degrees in sociology. Several graduate department chairmen interviewed in the course of field work believed that lack of an adequate number of support grants and unavailability of low-cost methods for processing large amounts of social data (upon which many current dissertations depend) were primarily responsible.

TABLE 10.—CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE ADVANCED DEGREE GRADUATES IN SOCIOLOGY, 1965–66, SELECTED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	Total, graduate departments of sociology, sociology and anthropology, universities and liberal arts colleges [1]		Graduate departments of sociology		Graduate departments of sociology and anthropology	
	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.
			Number			
Projected conferrals, 1965–66	699	234	458	194	159	35
Estimated increase over projected conferrals, 1965–66, assuming:						
			Percentage Increase			
No shortage of qualified students, 1965 staff	77	113	49	105	86	169
No shortage of qualified students, and all budgeted staff positions filled	127	150	85	119	157	309

[1] Includes only those institutions of the types specified which responded fully to a set of questions concerning their capability to produce graduates in sociology.

Chapter II

ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Current Supply of Anthropologists

A total of 2,117 anthropologists were employed in October 1965 by the establishments surveyed. Of these, the vast majority (2,099) were employed by institutions of higher education. The remaining 18 were in public mental hospitals and State agencies.

Full-time status was indicated for 1,324 staff anthropologists. This represents three-fifths of the staff for whom this information was furnished. Part-time anthropologists numbered 792[1] (table B-1).

It was suggested that natural history museums should be included in the universe of establishments for the survey in order to obtain fuller reporting on the number of anthropologists in the United States. However, the advisory group established by NIMH for the survey examined this suggestion at an early date and rejected it. Moreover, examination of the Guide to Graduate Departments of Anthropology, 1965–66, indicated that a number of anthropologists were employed part time at instituitons of higher education and part time at museums. As a consequence, those employed jointly by educational institutions and museums were by and large counted in this survey.

The coverage of anthropologists, as in the case of sociologists, produced substantially higher figures for the total number in the field than did other surveys in which questionnaires were addressed to individuals rather than establishments.

It will be remembered that a limitation of the survey lies in the omission of Federal employees. Although anthropology is a specific civil service position title, field work in preparation for this project indicated that the cost of identifying these personnel and the magnitude of organizing the effort to do so would be prohibitive.

Employment of Anthropologists by Type of Establishment

Understandably, the largest single group of anthropologists, almost half of the total, was employed in graduate departments of anthropology. Graduate departments which combine anthropology with sociology and graduate departments of sociology together accounted for another 14 percent. Thus, there was a substantially higher proportion of employment of anthropologists in graduate departments than was the case for its sister field, sociology, where the total was about 39 percent.

After graduate departments, the largest number of anthropologists was found in liberal arts colleges, 325, or 15.4 percent of the total. Junior colleges accounted for 178, or 8.4 percent, and teachers colleges for 90, or somewhat less than 4.3 percent. Other universities employed 65 anthropologists, which is 3.1 percent of the total. The employment of anthropologists by the type of institution is summarized in table 11. (For more complete information see table B–1.)

Graduate departments of anthropology from which responses were received numbered 47 and averaged about 22 anthropologists in each.

Although the number of anthropologists employed by some of the other types of institutions was low, the figures provide some insight into the

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[1] These totals include anthropologists projected from a 100 percent response of the junior colleges surveyed (half the total universe of junior colleges in the United States).

TABLE 11.—EMPLOYMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

	Number	Percent of total
Graduate departments:		
Anthropology	1,048	49.5
Sociology and anthropology	201	9.5
Sociology	104	4.9
Liberal arts colleges	325	15.4
Junior colleges	178	8.4
Teachers colleges	90	4.3
All other higher education	153	7.2
Public facilities and agencies	18	.9
Total	2,117	100.0

Source: Table B–1.

variety of institutions employing such personnel. For example, schools of nursing reported having 2; schools of public health, 7; schools of social work, 5; theological schools, 28; State and county mental hospitals, 9; and State departments of mental health, 4.

Primary Work Activity of Anthropologists [2]

The primary work activity of anthropologists at institutions of higher education was reported for 1,225 staff personnel. Respondents were requested to indicate one of the four following work activities in which each staff member was engaged: teaching, research, a combination of teaching and research, and other. The highest proportions were found for teaching, 48 percent, and teaching and research, 43 percent. Other activities accounted for about 3 percent. As in the case of sociologists, a very small proportion of the anthropologists was engaged solely in research, slightly more than 6 percent.

There were some important differences in the primary work activity of anthropologists among the institutions surveyed. For example, 70 percent or more of the anthropologists employed by liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, theological schools, and junior colleges, were engaged in teaching. Significantly, departments of anthropology, which were by far the largest employers of anthropologists, reported only about one-third of their personnel engaged exclusively in teaching. Conversely, these same departments reported 56 percent of their staff engaged in teaching and research.

Information about primary work activity was reported by the non-academic establishments surveyed for only 14 anthropologists. Of these, 11 were engaged primarily in research and statistics. (See tables B–2 and B–3.)

Highest Earned Degree of Anthropologists

The level of education achieved by anthropologists was reported for approximately 87 percent of the total. More than 56 percent of these had earned their doctorates, almost 30 percent had been granted the M.A. and somewhat more than 13 percent held the B.A. degree.

There was considerable variation among the employing institutions in the proportion of anthropologists at each degree level. Doctorate holders comprised approximately 62 percent of the staffs of graduate departments surveyed. At liberal arts colleges, almost half the staff (48 percent) held Ph.D.'s and another 47 percent, master's degrees. Junior colleges outranked all others in the proportion of M.A. anthropologists, almost 80 percent. Graduate departments of anthropology employed 20 percent at the baccalaureate level, which

TABLE 12.—HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Level	Number	Percent
Ph.D	1,001	56.5
M.A	530	29.9
B.A	237	13.4
No degree	5	.3
Total	1,773	100.0

Source: Tables B–4 and B–5.

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[2] From this point on the text refers to actual responses for the junior colleges and the figures are not inflated to represent the universe of these institutions.

The response rate to subsequent items in the questionnaire varied. The text reports on each question separately using the number for whom information was reported as the base, not the total number of personnel identified.

probably reflects the practice of employing graduate students on a part-time basis while pursuing graduate study (tables B-4 and B-5).

Academic Rank of Anthropologists by Highest Earned Degree

Anthropologists who held a Ph.D. predominated in all three professorial ranks. For all types of educational institutions combined, the proportion of full professors who were Ph.D.'s was 97.1 percent. A number of types of institutions reported all their full professors at this level of academic achievement. Among associate professors, almost 89 percent held a Ph.D., as did a fraction less than two-thirds of the assistant professors.

Among full professors in graduate departments, all but one, an M.A., had received their doctorates. In graduate departments of anthropology, only 6 percent at the three professorial ranks were reported to have less than a doctorate.

At the instructor level, the overall proportion of Ph.D.'s at all types of institutions was just over 8 percent while almost 80 percent held the M.A.

It is clear from the data that at each academic rank, from instructor to full professor, there was a slightly higher proportion of Ph.D. anthropologists than Ph.D. sociologists. The distribution of highest earned degree at the instructor level was similar for both fields (tables B-7 and B-8; table B-6 presents data on academic rank for anthropologists employed full time).

Professional Specialties of Anthropologists

Respondents were requested to supply information about the specialties of the anthropologists they employed. They were limited to two per individual. As a result, 3,235 specialties were reported, or about 1.5 specialties per anthropologist. (See footnote 4, page 4 regarding method.)

The specialty categories were divided into two general types: The first followed the structure that has developed for the field as a whole; the second identified specialties considered to be highly related to mental health.

In the first group, the field most frequently mentioned was that of general anthropology. The types of institutions with a high predominance in this subject matter area were graduate departments of anthropology, combined departments of sociology and anthropology, liberal arts colleges, and teachers colleges. Junior colleges also frequently reported this specialty for their personnel. One reason that general anthropology was frequently reported of course is that it serves to fulfill degree requirements; thus, the field serves a large number of students.

Ethnology and social anthropology (a combined field) was next in order of frequency. It was reported more frequently as a specialty in graduate departments of anthropology than was general anthropology. Liberal arts colleges and departments of sociology and anthropology also frequently cited this as a field of specialization for large numbers of their staff.

The field of archeology, although reported less than half as frequently as general anthropology, nonetheless stood high on the list for graduate departments of anthropology. This may reflect the fact that archeology is a requirement for an anthropology degree at many institutions. Liberal arts schools and departments of sociology and anthropology reported this field of specialization on the part of staff members 45 and 46 times respectively.

Highlights among the remainder of the fields of specialization for the educational institutions were as follows:

Social organization was reported 212 times, of these, 127 times by graduate departments of anthropology;

Culture and personality, 204, of which 72 were in departments of anthropology and 56 in liberal arts colleges;

Physical anthropology, 196, of which 105 were in graduate departments of anthropology;

Applied anthropology, 132, 84 of which were also in departments of anthropology;

Scientific linguistics, 119, 69 in departments of anthropology;

Ethnohistory, 115, 64 in departments of anthropology.

In the public mental hospitals and institutions and selected State agencies, there was a scattering of 26 specialties among various fields (fig. III and tables B-9, B-10, and B-11).

Mental Health Related Fields

Institutions of higher education reported 489 specialties related to mental health, proportionately fewer than were reported for sociologists in comparable institutions. More specifically, only about 15 percent of the specialties in anthropology were those identified by academic institutions as specifically mental health related, whereas 28.5 percent of the sociological specialties were indicated in categories considered to be directly mental health related. Moreover, as noted earlier, many sociologists have the opinion that a great part of the general field of sociology is also mental health related, a position not taken for the traditional fields of anthropology.

Of the 489 specialties mentioned previously, the highest proportion (383) were found in graduate departments of anthropology. Liberal arts colleges reported 35 specialties in this category, and medical schools reported 22. The number of specialties in this general area reported by all other types of institutions was extremely limited and several reported none.

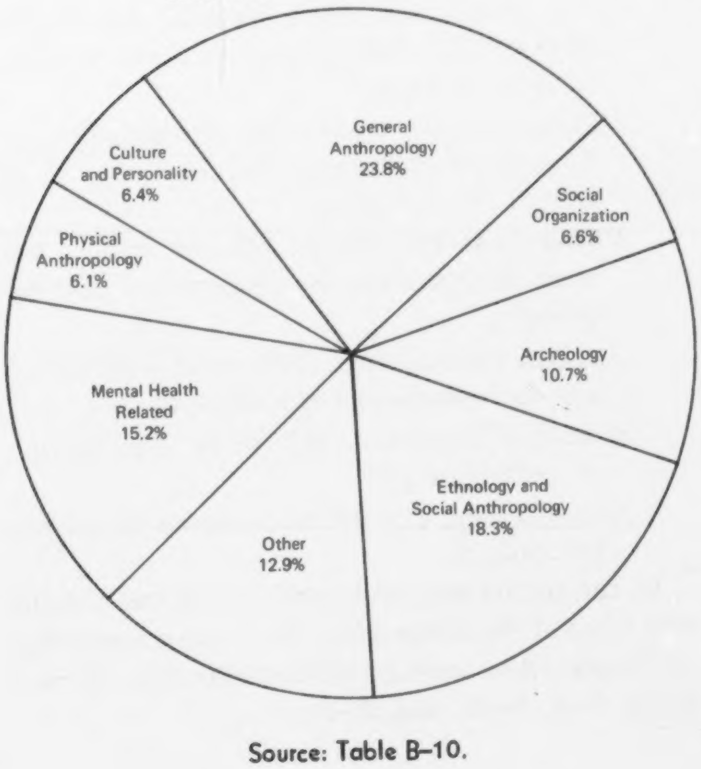
The mental health specialty most often reported was cultural factors in mental illness (83)—primarily by graduate departments of anthropology. For the specialty identified as transcultural studies of cognition, 81 anthropologists were reported, of which 75 were in graduate departments. Seventy anthropologists were reported as having as a specialty cultural factors in psychological development; graduate departments accounted for 62 of these. Fifty-six members of graduate departments were found among the 61 reported having specialties in value systems in psychosocial adjustment. Sixty specialties were reported for deviant behavior and social control, of which 51 were in graduate departments. Of the remaining mental health related specialties held by anthropologists in graduate departments, epidemiology of mental health and illness was reported 38 times, and culture and psychobiological stress 40 times (fig. IV and tables B–11, B–12, and B–13).

Salary Ranges for Anthropologists

The median salary of anthropologists employed full time in all types of institutions of higher education was $10,100 and ranged from $11,600 in graduate departments of anthropology and $9,600 in combined departments and departments of sociology, to $8,300 in liberal arts colleges. Those

Figure III.

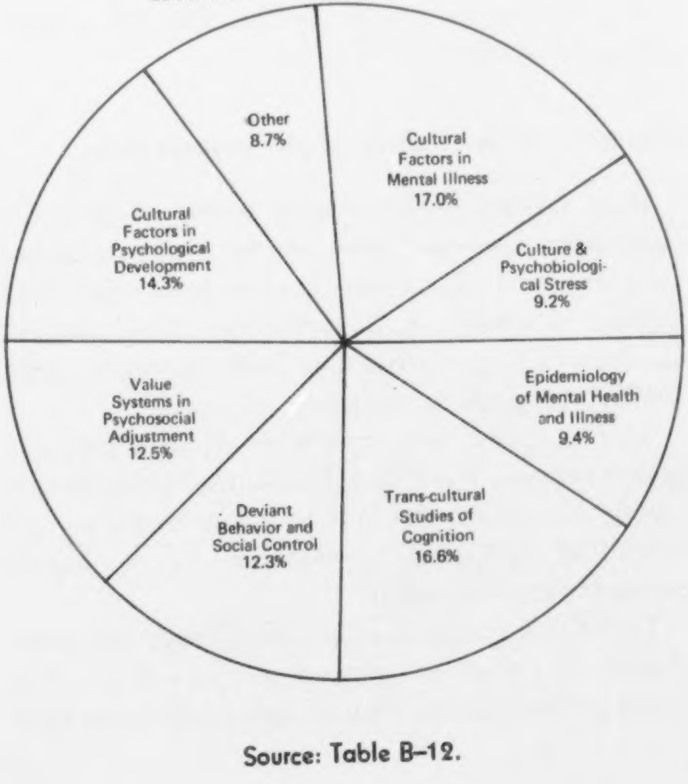
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



Source: Table B–10.

Figure IV.

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



Source: Table B–12.

who held part-time positions earned a median salary rate that was somewhat lower, $8,900 for all types of educational institutions combined (tables 13 and B–14).

The wide disparity among the salary levels at these institutions for each of the academic ranks is apparent in the following table of median full-time salaries.

TABLE 13.—MEDIAN SALARIES FOR ACADEMIC RANKS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Rank	Graduate departments of anthropology	Graduate departments of sociology, and of sociology and anthropology	Liberal arts colleges
Full professor	$17,000	*$14,300	*$13,100
Associate professor	11,800	*11,000	*10,000
Assistant professor	8,800	8,500	8,000
Instructor	*7,500	*7,000	*6,600

*Subject to selective sampling variability estimated to be up to 20 percent (1 chance in 3) because of limited number of institutions reporting.

Source: Table B–14.

Salaries of Anthropologists by Region

In what region of the United States were salaries for full-time anthropologists at institutions of higher education the highest? At the instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor levels, salaries seem to be substantially the same throughout the country. For full professors, the median salary paid in the North Atlantic region was $16,000. The schools in the Southeast and the West and Southwest regions paid median salaries to full professors of $13,300 and $14,800, respectively. (See tables 14 and B–15. The range and median of salaries for anthropologists in selected public facilities and agencies is shown in table B–16.)

TABLE 14.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF FULL-TIME ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY REGION

Rank	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Full professor	$16,000	(*)	**$13,300	**$14,800
Associate professor	11,000	**$11,000	(*)	**11,000
Assistant professor	8,800	8,500	(*)	8,500
Instructor	**7,500	**7,000	**7,000	**7,200

*Insufficient number of institutions reporting to provide representative estimates.

**Subject to selective sampling variability estimated to be up to 20 percent (1 chance in 3) because of limited number of institutions reporting.

Source: Table B–15.

Current Demand for Anthropologists

The question of demand was provided for in the questionnaire in accordance with three general considerations: (1) vacancies for anthropologists in positions which had been budgeted by the establishments surveyed; (2) vacancies identified by the respondents for which no budget had been established formally; and (3) projected demand for 1970–71. The first two of these three are considered in this section, the third in a later section.

The establishments surveyed reported that a total of 664 additional anthropologists were actually required as of October 1, 1965. This total was composed of 154 for budgeted positions and 510 for unbudgeted positions.[3] The budgeted and unbudgeted current vacancies are distributed by type of establishment in table B–17.

Primary Work Activity Required

The primary work activity for which the demand for anthropologists was indicated for both budgeted and unbudgeted vacancies in educational institutions was polarized at two extremes: teaching at one and a combination of teaching and research at the other. The grand total required for research alone was only 24 or 4 percent. On the other hand, for teaching alone, the total was 277 or 50 percent. For the combination of teaching and research, the total was 251 or 45 percent of all vacancies in institutions of higher education.

Significantly, graduate departments of anthropology and sociology and of anthropology indicated the greatest need was for personnel to perform a combination of teaching and research tasks. Liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges indicated a higher need for personnel as teachers. The combination field of research and statistics made up the largest current demand for both the public mental hospitals and institutions and the selected State agencies (tables B–18, B–19, and B–20).

Current Demand by Highest Earned Degree Required

As with sociology, doctoral-level anthropologists are in high demand. Of the 624 vacancies for which degree required was indicated, 83 percent were for anthropologists who had earned the Ph.D. and approximately 14 percent were for anthropologists at the master's level.

The three graduate departments (anthropology, sociology and anthropology, and sociology) accounted for 241 of the 515 Ph.D. vacancies. Among other types of institutions, the liberal arts colleges stood out with an indicated current demand for 112 Ph.D. anthropologists. Teachers colleges also indicated a significant requirement on a current basis for Ph.D. level anthropologists.

For master's level anthropologists, liberal arts colleges reported the greatest current need. There was a small demand for anthropologists holding the bachelor's degree, primarily by graduate departments of anthropology.

Public mental hospitals and institutions and the selected State agencies reported a small number of openings for anthropologists. Degree requirements were spelled out for 39 of these openings, 34 of which were unbudgeted. Of the total number of vacancies, three-fourths required a Ph.D. (tables 15, B–21, B–22 and B–23).

Requirements by Academic Rank

Proposed academic rank was reported for 560 budgeted and unbudgeted vacancies in anthropology, or 90 percent of all academic vacancies reported. Of the 560 reported, about 15 percent were at the rank of full professor (86). Openings for associate (126) and assistant (255) professors accounted for an additional 22.5 percent and 46 percent respectively (table 16 and tables B–24 and B–25).

TABLE 15.—ACADEMIC DEGREE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS BY ALL ESTABLISHMENTS SURVEYED

(Budgeted and unbudgeted positions—October 1965)

Highest degree required	Budgeted	Unbudgeted	Total
Ph.D.	122	393	515
M.A.	19	66	85
B.A.	1	23	24
Total	142	482	624

Note: This table includes the public mental hospitals and institutions, selected State agencies, and institutions of higher education.

Source: Tables B–21, B–22, and B–23.

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[3] If the data for junior colleges are doubled to adjust for the 50 percent sample, the total for budgeted positions becomes 156 and that for unbudgeted positions is 526, giving a combined total of 682.

TABLE 16.—ACADEMIC RANK OF POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS REQUIRED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Budgeted and unbudgeted positions—October 1965)

Rank	Budgeted	Unbudgeted	Total
Full professor	22	64	86
Associate professor	32	94	126
Assistant professor	62	193	255
Instructor	6	34	40
Other	12	41	53
Total	134	426	560

Source: Tables B–24 and B–25.

At the rank of full professor, a Ph.D. was required for all but one of the 74 vacancies (budgeted and unbudgeted) for which highest degree earned was reported. For assistant and associate professors, some institutions (primarily liberal arts colleges) reported vacancies for anthropologists where the highest degree was at the master's level. However, even at these ranks, most vacancies required a doctorate (96 percent of the openings at the rank of associate professor, and 93 percent as assistant professors). Only at the rank of instructor was there a significant proportion of vacancies—two-thirds of 33 positions—for which anthropologists holding only a master's degree would qualify (tables B–26 and B–27).

Current Demand by Professional Specialty

The respondent establishments were requested to identify not more than two subject-matter areas of specialization for the anthropologists needed to fill vacancies existing in October 1965. As noted earlier, a current demand for 510 anthropologists to fill unbudgeted positions was reported. For these personnel, a total of 939 areas of specialization (an average of 1.8 per vacancy) was required. The current demand for positions already budgeted was 154. For these personnel, 276 specialties (1.8 per vacancy) were required.

When the number of areas of specialization required by all graduate departments are combined, they represent the largest totals for any type of establishment: 353 specialties were indicated for unbudgeted positions, and 134 specialties were listed for the budgeted positions. Liberal arts colleges reported the next highest demand: 221 specialties for unbudgeted positions and 50 for budgeted positions. Teachers colleges were next in frequency with 114 and 43, respectively.

In terms of frequency of required specialty, the largest category was general anthropology, which accounted for 310 of the required specialties in all establishments. Ethnology and social anthropology made up the next largest specialty field required. Demand in the field of physical anthropology stood next in order of frequency. All of the remaining traditional specialty fields were shown roughly 60 to 90 times, with the exception of ethnohistory which was reported only 26 times. The pattern of frequency shown by specialty for both budgeted and unbudgeted positions was very similar (tables B–28, B–29, B–30, and B–31).

Mental Health Specialties Required

Demand for mental health specialties in unbudgeted positions outnumbered those for budgeted positions by more than six to one. This may be an indication of the growth of the field, a possible lack of anthropologists trained in mental health specialties, and lack of a firmly entrenched tradition in structuring these positions administratively in institutions of higher education. The same may be said for the public mental hospitals and institutions, and selected State agencies in which the current budgeted specialties were reported as 7, whereas current unbudgeted specialties in mental health totaled 46.

When all reporting establishments are considered together, the most frequent mental health specialties required for anthropologists were in cultural factors in mental illness, 34, and cultural factors in psychological development, 32. Cultural and psychobiological stress was next in order of demand with a total of 28 for budgeted and unbudgeted positions combined.

Among what type of establishment was the demand for mental health specialties greatest? Schools of medicine led the list with 42. Of this number, a specialty in cultural factors in mental illness, with 11, was desired more frequently than any other.

Liberal arts colleges indicated that 34 of the 36 needed mental health specialties were unbudgeted. Of these, the most often mentioned (seven) were in cultural factors in psychological development.

Among the graduate departments, those in anthropology showed a need for 14 mental health specialties for unbudgeted positions and 6 for budgeted positions. Of the total, transcultural studies of cognition were required most often.

The importance placed on anthropologists with specialties in mental health was reinforced by the need indicated by state and county mental hospitals for 33 in this field (all unbudgeted). They placed the fields of cultural factors in mental illness and social organization of treatment facilities at the head of their list in terms of number required (tables B-30, B-32, B-33, and B-34).

Salary Ranges for Vacant Anthropologist Positions

In graduate departments, the median salary for unbudgeted vacancies (for all ranks combined) for anthropologists was $10,000. The median salary offered for the rank of associate professor was $12,100, as compared with $9,200 for assistant professor.[4] (See table B-35.) Salary ranges for budgeted and unbudgeted vacancies in public facilities and agencies are shown in table B-36.

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[4] Median salaries for vacancies at full professor and instructor ranks were not computed due to the small number of vacancies reported.

Future Demand for Anthropologists

A high future demand for anthropologists was indicated by respondents: a grand total of 1,922 within the next 5 years, made up of 523 replacements and 1,399 additional staff.[5] When this estimate of future needs is added to the current demand for anthropologists (682), and the new total of 2,604 is combined with the number of the present labor force expected to be active in 1970–71 (1,594), it is evident that the surveyed establishments projected an anthropologist requirement in 1970–71 that was almost double the number employed in 1965. (The preceding data have been adjusted to take into account the full universe of junior colleges.) (See tables 17, B-1, B-37, and B-38.)

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[5] These figures resulted from the request to the establishments surveyed to provide information on "staff addition needed by academic year 1970–71" (for academic institutions) and ". . . by 1970" (for other types of establishments). Academic institutions were requested to provide a breakdown between full professors and all other staff personnel in terms of both replacements by reason of retirement, death, disability or transfer through 1970–71, and positions required beyond those currently employed and those included in the current (Oct. 1, 1965) unfilled budgeted and unbudgeted positions. Note that the survey did not attempt to predict increases in the number of employing establishments.

TABLE 17.—ESTIMATED FUTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Total number of anthropologists	2,117	
Estimated loss by 1970–71	523	
Number still in labor force 1970–71		1,594
New anthropologists required:		
To replace estimated loss	523	
To fill vacancies existing in 1965	682	
To fill new positions	1,399	
Total additions by 1970–71		2,604
Estimated total anthropologists required in 1970–71		4,198

Source: Tables B-1, B-17, B-37, and B-38. Data shown in table have been adjusted to take into account the full universe of junior colleges as of 1965.

For institutions of higher education, estimates of needed replacements and additions to staff by academic year 1970–71 (exclusive of positions vacant in October 1965) numbered 1,788, comprising 98 percent of the total for all establishments. Of these positions, 399, or 22 percent, were for full professors (135 replacements and 264 new positions).

Since the number of full professors reported to be required for budgeted and unbudgeted positions was 86, the total requirement for full professors in the next 5 years will be 485. This figure is 62 percent higher than the present number of full professors of anthropology, reported at 300.

Future Demand by Type of Institution

Four types of establishments accounted for almost four-fifths of the future demand. These were as follows: teachers colleges, 432; liberal arts colleges, 412; institutions with graduate departments of anthropology, 358; institutions with graduate departments of sociology and anthropology, 204.

The same establishments accounted for the highest requirements for full professors and other staff members in terms of replacements and additional positions. The nonacademic establishments showed a total replacement and additional position requirement for the 5-year period of 34 (tables B–37 and B–38).

Capability for Training Anthropologists

Data were requested from educational institutions concerning the number of graduate degrees awarded in academic year 1964–65, and the number they expected to award in 1965–66. Another question concerned their ability to handle an increase in graduate students and the reason why more are not, in fact, graduated.

For academic year 1964–65, the graduate departments of anthropology and sociology and anthropology and other reporting units which responded reported conferring 184 M.A.'s and 78 Ph.D.'s in anthropology. A sizable increase was anticipated for 1965–66: a total of 269 M.A.'s and 125 Ph.D.'s (table 18).

What is the capability of the two types of graduate departments, universities and liberal arts colleges for training anthropologists at the graduate level, and what conditions would have enabled them to achieve their full potential? Responses obtained from the surveyed establishments indicated that the greatest deterrent is the lack of qualified students who apply for graduate training. Respondents also indicated that another important deterrent, although a lesser one, is filling vacant teaching positions for which the institutions already have budgets. These views are supported by the data supplied by a large number of the surveyed institutions who replied to all parts of a question on their capacity to train graduate students. These institutions projected conferrals in anthropology of 197 M.A.'s and 109 Ph.D.'s for 1965–66. However, they indicated that the number of M.A.'s could have been increased by 110 percent and Ph.D.'s by 123 percent, had a sufficient number of qualified students been enrolled. Further, they indicated that if they had had both the students and the ability to fill their budgeted positions, the number of M.A.'s granted would have increased by 149 percent, and Ph.D.'s by 141 percent (table 19).

TABLE 18.—GRADUATE DEGREES IN ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERRED IN 1964–65 AND PROJECTED CONFERRALS FOR 1965–66 BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Type of institution	Number of degrees			
	Actual 1964–65		Projected 1965–66	
	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.
Total	184	78	269	125
Graduate departments of anthropology	152	71	211	113
Graduate departments of sociology/anthropology	22	3	38	5
Universities			4	......
Liberal arts colleges	10	4	16	7

Note: Report of actual degrees conferred in anthropology, master's 184 and Ph.D.'s 78, constitutes bulk of 224 master's and 88 Ph.D.'s in anthropology reported by Office of Education's "Earned Degrees Conferred 1964–65", p. 222.

TABLE 19.—CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE ADVANCED DEGREE GRADUATES IN ANTHROPOLOGY, 1965–66, SELECTED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	Total, graduate departments of anthropology, sociology and anthropology, universities and liberal arts colleges [1]		Graduate departments of anthropology	
	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Ph.D.
	Number			
Projected conferrals, 1965–66	197	109	168	104
Estimated increase over projected conferrals, 1965–66, assuming:	Percentage increase			
No shortage of qualified students, 1965 staff	110	123	78	110
No shortage of qualified students and all budgeted staff positions filled	149	141	105	129

[1] Includes only those institutions of the types specified, which responded fully to a set of questions concerning their capability to produce graduates in anthropology.

Chapter III

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Additional insights into the supply-demand problems were obtained from narrative descriptions of problems in recruiting personnel, conditions creating the need for additional personnel, and factors limiting production of master's and doctoral graduates.

The most frequently cited problems in recruiting sociologists and anthropologists were the lack of qualified applicants, inability of the employing institutions to offer sufficiently attractive salaries and an insufficient number of applicants. Factors creating a demand for sociologists and anthropologists most often mentioned were increased enrollment in general as well as in sociology and anthropology and expansion of departments or programs. Among factors limiting the production of graduates at the master's and doctoral levels, lack of financial support for students and lack of qualified staff were most often reported.

Problems in Recruiting Sociologists

Responses to this question were made by 534 institutions of higher education, among them 250 liberal arts colleges, 110 graduate departments, 79 teachers colleges, and 45 junior colleges. The number of institutions reporting the major types of problems are shown in table 20.

TABLE 20.—MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RECRUITING SOCIOLOGISTS

Type of problem	No. institutions reporting
Shortage of applicants qualified as to training or experience	245
Conditions of employment not sufficiently attractive, primarily salary	218
Insufficient number of applicants, including references to "small supply" and/or competition from government and other institutions	173
Operating problems of institution, including lack of funds, shortages of research (41) and other facilities, lack of supporting staff	130
Disadvantageous location of institution, including "in the South" (26), "small town," and "rural"	67
Other preferences of applicants, including references to insufficient research opportunities (38), desire to teach specific course, desire for lighter teaching load	66

Problems in Recruiting Anthropologists

Among the 254 institutions of higher education that responded to this question, there were 82 liberal arts colleges, 77 graduate departments, and 44 teachers colleges. Problems cited and the number of institutions reporting each problem are shown in table 21.

TABLE 21.—MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RECRUITING ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Type of problem	No. institutions reporting
Conditions of employment not sufficiently attractive, primarily salary	106
Insufficient number of applicants, including references to "small supply," and/or competition from government and other institutions	102
Shortage of applicants qualified as to training or experience	95
Operating problems of institution, including lack of funds, shortages of research (21), and other facilities, lack of supporting staff	70
Disadvantageous location of institution, including "in the South" (6), "small town," and "rural"	34
Other preferences of applicants, including references to insufficient research opportunities, desire to teach specific course, desire for lighter teaching load	14

Factors Creating Demand for Additional Sociologists and Anthropologists by 1970

Institutions of higher education which anticipated an increased demand for sociologists and/or anthropologists by 1970, were asked to cite their reasons (table 22). Included among the 650 respondents to this question were 284 liberal arts colleges, 131 graduate departments, 95 teachers colleges, and 79 junior colleges.

TABLE 22.—FACTORS WHICH WILL CREATE INCREASED DEMAND FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS BY 1970

Type of factor	Number institutions responding
Increased enrollment, including references to total college enrollment and enrollment in sociology or anthropology courses	433
Expansion of departments or program, including introduction of new courses, degree programs, new majors	237
Increased interest in and recognition of importance of fields of sociology and anthropology	178
Increased emphasis on research	112
Changes in staffing patterns, including turnover, smaller teaching loads, need for research staff	36
Changes in organization of program, including increased research training, new honors programs	32

Factors Limiting Production of Master's and Doctoral Graduates

Respondents to this question were primarily graduate departments, 138 of the 193 institutions that completed this section of the questionnaire. Limitations described and the number of institutions reporting them are shown in table 23.

TABLE 23.—FACTORS LIMITING PRODUCTION OF MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL GRADUATES

Type of factor	Number institutions reporting
Lack of financial support for students	89
Lack of qualified or sufficient staff	69
Shortage of qualified applicants	42
Inadequacies of library, physical facilities or services	41
Institutional policies restricting program expansion, including deliberate policies to restrict expansion, lack of adequate support for field studies, heavy teaching loads	31
Financial or budgetary problems	18

APPENDIX A

Tables on Sociologists

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TABLE A-1

UNIVERSE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PERCENTAGE RESPONSE: NUMBER AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT	Number of Schedules Mailed (1)	Number of Schedules Received (2)	Response Rate (3)	Number of Respondents Which Employ and/or Expect to Employ Sociologists and/or Anthropologists (4)	Number of Respondents Which do not Employ and Do not Expect to Employ Sociologists or Anthropologists (5)	Number of Respondents Reporting Employment of Sociologists (6)	Number of Respondents Reporting Employment of Anthropologists (7)
Total, all establishments	2,752	2,448	89.0	1,424	1,024	1,251	514
Total, institutions of higher education	2,117	1,923	90.8	1,338	585	1,204	502
Institutions with graduate departments of:							
Sociology	90	85	94.4	85	-	85	26
Anthropology	51	47	92.2	47	-	3	47
Sociology and Anthropology	45	44	97.8	44	-	44	41
Institutions with professional schools of:							
Medicine	84	74	88.1	47	27	35	23
Nursing	31	31	100.0	14	17	10	2
Public health	11	8	72.7	7	1	7	4
Social work	57	51	89.5	24	27	24	5
Other institutions:							
Universities	57	45	78.9	42	3	42	24
Liberal arts colleges	772	703	91.1	609	94	562	171
Teachers colleges	178	165	92.7	135	30	134	62
Technological schools	57	49	86.0	15	34	13	4
Theological or religious schools	207	171	82.6	44	127	38	20
Other independent professional schools	69	61	88.4	17	44	16	5
Junior colleges[1]	312	312	100.0	192	120	179	64
Fine arts schools	48	33	68.8	6	27	6	1
Other less than 4-year institutions	48	44	91.7	10	34	6	3
Total, public mental hospitals and institutions	453	402	88.7	55	347	21	7
State & county mental hospitals	287	249	86.8	34	215	7	1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	122	112	91.8	16	96	12	5
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	44	41	93.2	5	36	2	1
Total, selected state agencies	182	123	67.6	31	92	26	5
State departments of correction	44	24	54.5	9	15	9	1
State departments of mental health	31	26	83.9	10	16	6	2
State departments of public health	54	35	64.8	9	26	8	2
State departments of public welfare	53	38	71.7	3	35	3	-

NOTE: The sum of entries in columns (6) and (7) may not add to entry in column (4) because of two conditions; some respondents may fall in both column (6) and (7) categories; column 4 entries include some respondents who expressed only a future demand for sociologists and/or anthropologists.

[1] Actual numbers based on 50 percent sample.

TABLE A-2

CURRENT SUPPLY OF SOCIOLOGISTS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT SHOWING FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time
Total	6,256	4,217	2,025
Institutions of higher education	6,067	4,073	1,980
Institutions with graduate departments of:	2,599	1,617	982
Sociology	1,826	1,116	710
Sociology and Anthropology	757	486	271
Anthropology	16	15	1
Institutions with professional schools of:	224	164	59
Medicine	122	88	33
Nursing	28	16	12
Public health	29	24	5
Social work	45	36	9
Other institutions:	3,244	2,292	939
Universities	339	228	111
Liberal arts colleges	1,858	1,283	562
Teachers colleges	467	386	81
Technological schools	42	38	4
Theological or religious schools	91	66	25
Other independent professional schools	50	29	21
Junior colleges 2/	363	238	125
Fine arts schools	9	6	3
Other less than 4-year institutions	25	18	7
Public facilities and agencies	189	144	45
Public mental hospitals and institutions	92	63	29
State and county mental hospitals	63	48	15
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	27	13	14
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	2	-
Selected state agencies	97	81	16
State departments of correction	18	17	1
State departments of mental health	28	22	6
State departments of public health	31	25	6
State departments of public welfare	20	17	3

1/ Totals that exceed the sum of entries under full-time and part-time include positions for which this information is not available.

2/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-3

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Sociologists					Percentage of Sociologists				
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Other	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Other
Total	3,907	2,588	221	931	167	100.0	66.2	5.7	23.8	4.3
Institutions with graduate departments of										
Sociology	1,116	518	91	468	39	100.0	46.4	8.2	41.9	3.5
Sociology and Anthropology	479	242	26	174	37	100.0	50.5	5.4	36.3	7.7
Anthropology	9	9	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:										
Medicine	86	7	44	34	1	100.0	8.1	51.2	39.5	1.2
Nursing	16	5	6	5	-	100.0	31.3	37.5	31.3	-
Public health	24	-	9	15	-	100.0	-	37.5	62.5	-
Social work	35	13	3	19	-	100.0	37.1	8.6	54.3	-
Other institutions:										
Universities	228	137	18	58	15	100.0	60.1	7.9	25.4	6.6
Liberal arts colleges	1,202	1,033	10	123	36	100.0	85.9	.8	10.2	3.0
Teachers colleges	343	305	8	16	14	100.0	88.9	2.3	4.7	4.1
Technological schools	38	21	-	15	2	100.0	55.3	-	39.5	5.3
Theological or religious schools	65	52	1	1	11	100.0	80.0	1.5	1.5	16.9
Other independent professional schools	23	18	3	1	1	100.0	78.3	13.0	4.3	4.3
Junior colleges 1/	220	206	2	2	10	100.0	93.6	.9	.9	4.5
Fine arts schools	5	5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	18	17	-	-	1	100.0	94.4	-	-	5.6

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-4

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Sociologists				Percentage of Sociologists			
	Total	Planning and Program Operations 1/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other	Total	Planning and Program Operations 1/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other
Total	136	51	80	5	100.0	37.5	58.8	3.7
Public mental hospitals and institutions	59	33	23	3	100.0	55.9	39.0	5.1
State & county mental hospitals	48	32	15	1	100.0	66.7	31.2	2.1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	9	-	7	2	100.0	-	77.8	22.2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	1	1	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
Selected state agencies	77	18	57	2	100.0	23.4	74.0	2.6
State departments of correction	14	9	3	2	100.0	64.3	21.4	14.3
State departments of mental health	22	4	18	-	100.0	18.2	81.8	-
State departments of public health	24	4	20	-	100.0	16.7	83.3	-
State departments of public welfare	17	1	16	-	100.0	5.9	94.1	-

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1/ Reported as Operations and Services, Programs, by "Public mental hospitals and institutions".

TABLE A-5

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Sociologists					Percentage of Sociologists				
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None
Total	5,586	2,719	2,364	497	6	100.0	48.7	42.3	8.9	.1
Institutions with graduate departments of:										
Sociology	1,595	954	399	242	-	100.0	59.8	25.0	15.2	-
Sociology and Anthropology	700	417	203	80	-	100.0	59.6	29.0	11.4	-
Anthropology	15	13	2	-	-	100.0	86.7	13.3	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:										
Medicine	115	82	20	11	2	100.0	71.3	17.4	9.6	1.7
Nursing	28	23	4	1	-	100.0	82.1	14.3	3.6	-
Public health	22	14	7	1	-	100.0	63.6	31.8	4.5	-
Social work	50	41	6	3	-	100.0	82.0	12.0	6.0	-
Other institutions:										
Universities	319	158	135	26	-	100.0	49.5	42.3	8.2	-
Liberal arts colleges	1,725	740	903	78	4	100.0	42.9	52.3	4.5	.2
Teachers colleges	442	152	269	21	-	100.0	34.4	60.9	4.8	-
Technological schools	38	21	16	1	-	100.0	55.3	42.1	2.6	-
Theological or religious schools	85	31	46	8	-	100.0	36.5	54.1	9.4	-
Other independent professional schools	44	13	30	1	-	100.0	29.5	68.2	2.3	-
Junior colleges 1/	375	56	299	20	-	100.0	14.9	79.7	5.3	-
Fine arts schools	8	3	3	2	-	100.0	37.5	37.5	25.0	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	25	1	22	2	-	100.0	4.0	88.0	8.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 6

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Sociologists					Percentage of Sociologists				
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None
Total	183	49	60	70	4	100.0	26.8	32.8	38.3	2.2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	87	19	23	43	2	-	-	-	-	-
State & county mental hospitals	61	12	12	36	1	100.0	19.7	19.7	59.0	1.6
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	24	6	10	7	1	100.0	25.0	41.7	29.2	4.2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	1	1	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
Selected state agencies	96	30	37	27	2	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of correction	18	1	12	5	-	100.0	5.6	66.7	27.8	-
State departments of mental health	24	12	9	2	1	100.0	50.0	37.5	8.3	4.2
State departments of public health	34	12	12	10	-	100.0	35.3	35.3	29.4	-
State departments of public welfare	20	5	4	10	1	100.0	25.0	20.0	50.0	5.0

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE A-7

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY ACADEMIC RANK AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Sociologists						Percentage of Sociologists					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Othe
Total	4,004	1,035	798	1,185	732	254	100.0	25.8	19.9	29.6	18.3	6.3
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Sociology	1,113	367	213	337	110	86	100.0	33.0	19.1	30.3	9.9	7.7
Sociology and Anthropology	483	140	98	162	47	36	100.0	29.0	20.3	33.5	9.7	7.5
Anthropology	15	3	2	8	2	-	100.0	20.0	13.3	53.3	13.3	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	88	4	16	31	6	31	100.0	4.5	18.2	35.2	6.8	35.2
Nursing	15	1	7	7	-	-	100.0	6.7	46.7	46.7	-	-
Public health	24	4	7	7	-	6	100.0	16.7	29.2	29.2	-	25.0
Social work	36	12	15	6	1	2	100.0	33.3	41.7	16.7	2.8	5.6
Other institutions:												
Universities	225	61	55	63	36	10	100.0	27.1	24.4	28.0	16.0	4.4
Liberal arts colleges	1,256	323	277	383	242	31	100.0	25.7	22.1	30.5	19.3	2.5
Teachers colleges	364	81	67	116	91	9	100.0	22.3	18.4	31.9	25.0	2.5
Technological schools	38	6	8	8	14	2	100.0	15.8	21.1	21.1	36.8	5.3
Theological or religious schools	66	15	6	8	37	-	100.0	22.7	9.1	12.1	56.1	-
Other independent professional schools	29	4	7	9	7	2	100.0	13.8	24.1	31.0	24.1	6.9
Junior colleges 1/	228	12	14	30	133	39	100.0	5.3	6.1	13.2	58.3	17.1
Fine arts schools	6	-	2	2	2	-	100.0	-	33.3	33.3	33.3	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	18	2	4	8	4	-	100.0	11.1	22.2	44.4	22.2	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-8

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADEMIC RANK, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total 3/	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total 1/	1,102	1,053	48	1	877	672	203	1	1,325	697	608	20	1,123	78	951	94
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Sociology	377	370	6	1	217	207	10	-	330	262	68	-	126	13	105	8
Sociology and Anthropology	145	142	3	-	102	96	6	-	181	149	30	2	88	5	76	7
Anthropology	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	6	2	-	2	2	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	9	9	-	-	16	15	1	-	34	34	-	-	9	5	4	-
Nursing	1	1	-	-	12	12	-	-	7	6	1	-	3	1	2	-
Public health	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	15	15	-	-	19	18	1	-	7	6	1	-	2	1	1	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	69	67	2	-	59	46	13	-	70	39	30	1	67	2	62	3
Liberal arts colleges	350	330	20	-	317	205	111	-	476	153	313	10	410	18	349	43
Teachers colleges	86	82	4	-	74	41	32	1	134	21	111	2	115	3	105	7
Technological schools	6	6	-	-	9	8	1	-	8	7	1	-	12	-	11	1
Theological or religious schools	13	9	4	-	8	4	4	-	7	1	6	-	42	9	26	7
Other independent professional schools	5	5	-	-	8	5	3	-	12	2	10	-	18	1	16	1
Junior colleges 2/	18	11	7	-	22	7	15	-	34	5	26	3	219	18	186	15
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	2	-	5	-	5	-	9	1	8	-	9	-	7	2

1/ Excludes staff in institutions where no ranking system is present.

2/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

3/ Includes one staff member with no degree, not shown separately.

TABLE A-9

SOCIOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY ACADEMIC RANK, HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	100.0	95.5	4.4	.1	100.0	76.6	23.1	.1	100.0	52.6	45.9	1.5	100.0	6.9	84.7	8.4
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Sociology	100.0	98.1	1.6	.3	100.0	95.4	4.6	-	100.0	79.4	20.6	-	100.0	10.3	83.3	6.3
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	97.9	2.1	-	100.0	94.1	5.9	-	100.0	82.3	16.6	1.1	100.0	5.7	86.4	8.0
Anthropology	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	93.8	6.3	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	55.6	44.4	-
Nursing	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	100.0	33.3	66.7	-
Public health	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	94.7	5.3	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	100.0	97.1	2.9	-	100.0	78.0	22.0	-	100.0	55.7	42.9	1.4	100.0	3.0	92.5	4.5
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	94.3	5.7	-	100.0	64.7	35.0	-	100.0	32.1	65.8	2.1	100.0	4.4	85.1	10.5
Teachers colleges	100.0	95.3	4.7	-	100.0	55.4	43.2	1.4	100.0	15.7	82.8	1.5	100.0	2.6	91.3	6.1
Technological schools	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	88.9	11.1	-	100.0	87.5	12.5	-	100.0	-	91.7	8.3
Theological or religious schools	100.0	69.2	30.8	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	14.3	85.7	-	100.0	21.4	61.9	16.7
Other independent professional schools	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	62.5	37.5	-	100.0	16.7	83.3	-	100.0	5.6	88.9	5.6
Junior colleges	100.0	61.1	38.9	-	100.0	31.8	68.2	-	100.0	14.7	76.5	8.8	100.0	8.2	84.9	6.8
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	100.0	-	100.0	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	11.1	88.9	-	100.0	-	77.8	22.2

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE A-10

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organization	Social psychology	Family	Sociology of education
Total	9,803	2,648	405	611	371	221	473	476	663	763	25	28
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Sociology	3,034	735	128	220	102	32	141	177	247	256	3	7
Sociology and Anthropology	1,079	252	32	82	60	19	63	48	85	90	5	-
Anthropology	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	195	11	14	11	2	1	9	9	16	21	1	-
Nursing	48	3	2	7	2	-	-	4	6	10	1	-
Public health	50	8	3	6	2	-	2	3	2	3	-	-
Social work	102	10	3	4	1	-	4	3	2	7	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	580	122	23	45	28	71	24	24	32	40	4	1
Liberal arts colleges	3,224	898	146	187	131	70	162	157	205	219	7	6
Teachers colleges	801	267	25	39	34	22	40	27	40	55	-	8
Technological schools	64	10	-	3	2	-	5	2	6	11	-	-
Theological or religious schools	72	28	6	2	2	1	4	2	4	4	-	1
Other independent professional schools	55	16	4	2	1	-	4	-	2	6	-	5
Junior colleges 1/	451	262	17	2	4	5	13	20	14	36	4	-
Fine arts schools	11	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	28	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

TABLE A-10 (Cont'd.)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Industrial sociology	Political sociology	Stratification	Sociology of religion	Foreign area studies	Theory	Community	Ecology	Mental health	Anthropological	Other
Total	23	40	15	30	5	43	8	3	2,789	10	153
Institutions with graduate departments of:											
Sociology	4	34	10	9	2	21	4	2	856	-	44
Sociology and Anthropology	5	2	3	-	-	4	1	-	313	-	15
Anthropology	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instiutions with professional schools of:											
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	99	-	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	3
Other institutions:											
Universities	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	152	-	8
Liberal arts colleges	7	-	2	15	1	13	2	1	934	8	53
Teachers colleges	4	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	220	2	12
Technological schools	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	2
Theological or religious	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	10	-	3
Other independent professional schools	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	7
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed either in teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-11

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organization	Social psychology	Family	Sociology of education
Total	100.0	27.0	4.1	6.2	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.9	6.8	7.8	.3	.3
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Sociology	100.0	24.2	4.2	7.3	3.4	1.1	4.6	5.8	8.1	8.4	.1	.2
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	23.4	3.0	7.6	5.6	1.8	5.8	4.4	7.9	8.3	.5	-
Anthropology	100.0	66.7	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	100.0	5.6	7.2	5.6	1.0	.5	4.6	4.6	8.2	10.8	.5	-
Nursing	100.0	6.2	4.2	14.6	4.2	-	-	8.3	12.5	20.8	2.1	-
Public health	100.0	16.0	6.0	12.0	4.0	-	4.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	-	-
Social work	100.0	9.8	2.9	3.9	1.0	-	3.9	2.9	2.0	6.9	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	100.0	21.0	4.0	7.8	4.8	12.2	4.1	4.1	5.5	6.9	.7	.2
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	27.9	4.5	5.8	4.1	2.2	5.0	4.9	6.4	6.8	.2	.2
Teachers colleges	100.0	33.3	3.1	4.9	4.2	2.7	5.0	3.4	5.0	6.9	-	1.0
Technological schools	100.0	15.6	-	4.7	3.1	-	7.8	3.1	9.4	17.2	-	-
Theological or religious schools	100.0	38.9	8.3	2.8	2.8	1.4	5.6	2.8	5.6	5.6	-	1.4
Other independent professional schools	100.0	29.1	7.3	3.6	1.8	-	7.3	-	3.6	10.9	-	9.1
Junior colleges	100.0	58.1	3.8	.4	.9	1.1	2.9	4.4	3.1	8.0	.9	-
Fine arts schools	100.0	36.4	18.2	-	-	-	18.2	-	9.1	18.2	-	-
Other less than 4-year institution	100.0	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	-

TABLE A-11 (Cont'd.)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Industrial sociology	Political sociology	Stratification	Sociology of religion	Foreign area studies	Theory	Community	Ecology	Mental health	Anthropological	Other
Total	.2	.4	.2	.3	.1	.4	.1	1/	28.5	.1	1.6
Institutions with graduate departments of:											
Sociology	.1	1.1	.3	.3	.1	.7	.1	.1	28.2	-	1.5
Sociology and Anthropology	.5	.2	.3	-	-	.4	.1	-	29.0	-	1.4
Anthropology	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:											
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	50.8	-	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	-	6.2
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.7	-	2.9
Other institutions:											
Universities	.3	.2	-	-	.2	.2	.2	-	26.2	-	1.4
Liberal arts colleges	.2	-	.1	.5	1/	.4	.1	1/	29.0	.2	1.6
Teachers colleges	.5	.1	-	.2	-	.4	-	-	27.5	.2	1.5
Technological schools	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4	-	3.1
Theological or religious schools	-	-	-	5.6	1.4	-	-	-	13.9	-	4.2
Other independent professional schools	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.5	-	-
Junior colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	-	1.6
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	10.7

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Less than .05 percent.

TABLE A- 12

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organiza-tion	Social psychology	Other	Family	Mental health	Anthropological	Other
Total	267	18	21	19	3	1	3	8	9	26	10	8	136	1	4
Public mental hospitals and institutions	119	4	2	2	1	-	2	3	6	14	8	2	74	1	-
State & county mental hospitals	82	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	12	6	2	54	1	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	35	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	19	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Selected state agencies	148	14	19	17	2	1	1	5	3	12	2	6	62	-	4
State departments of correction	30	3	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	15	-	1
State departments of mental health	43	-	3	6	1	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	21	-	2
State departments of public health	40	11	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	3	1	1	12	-	1
State departments of public welfare	35	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed.
Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A-13

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Criminology	Family Dis-organization	Gerontology	Alcohol & Drug Addiction	Social Psychiatry	Social Deviance	Sociology of Sex Behavior	Personal Pathology	Race & Minority	Poverty & Dependence	Medical Sociology	Health Sociology	Anthropolo-gical
Total	2,789	533	502	97	110	185	400	80	115	516	184	55	10	2
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Sociology	856	146	143	32	35	63	160	29	41	137	55	10	5	-
Sociology and Antnropology	313	56	47	20	20	15	50	7	13	61	24	-	-	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	99	-	7	8	8	35	7	2	2	4	-	25	-	1
Nursing	10	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Public health	21	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-
Social work	65	14	15	2	-	11	2	1	10	5	4	1	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	152	34	21	8	5	6	20	3	6	31	16	1	1	-
Liberal arts colleges	934	215	199	18	30	35	107	27	30	206	60	2	4	1
Teachers colleges	220	42	42	5	8	8	30	8	10	51	15	1	-	-
Technological schools	22	5	1	-	2	3	4	-	1	3	2	1	-	-
Theological or religious schools	10	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Other independent professional schools	14	3	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	67	15	14	-	1	2	12	3	2	13	5	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	6	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed either in teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-14

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Criminology	Family Dis-organization	Gerontology	Alcohol & Drug Addiction	Social Psychiatry	Social Deviance	Sociology of Sex Behavior	Personal Pathology	Race & Minority	Poverty & Dependence	Medical Sociology	Health Sociology	Anthropolo-gical
Total	100.0	19.1	18.0	3.5	3.9	6.6	14.3	2.9	4.1	18.5	6.6	2.0	.4	.1
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Sociology	100.0	17.1	16.7	3.7	4.1	7.4	18.7	3.4	4.8	16.0	6.4	1.2	.6	-
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	17.9	15.0	6.4	6.4	4.8	16.0	2.2	4.2	19.5	7.7	-	-	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	100.0	-	7.1	8.1	8.1	35.4	7.1	2.0	2.0	4.0	-	25.3	-	1.0
Nursing	100.0	-	-	20.0	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-
Public health	100.0	-	23.8	4.8	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	9.5	47.6	-	-
Social work	100.0	21.5	23.1	3.1	-	16.9	3.1	1.5	15.4	7.7	6.2	1.5	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	100.0	22.4	13.8	5.3	3.3	3.9	13.2	2.0	3.9	20.4	10.5	.7	.7	-
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	23.0	21.3	1.9	3.2	3.7	11.5	2.9	3.2	22.1	6.4	.2	.4	.1
Teachers colleges	100.0	19.1	19.1	2.3	3.6	3.6	13.6	3.6	4.5	23.2	6.8	.5	-	-
Technological schools	100.0	22.7	4.5	-	9.1	13.6	18.2	-	4.5	13.6	9.1	4.5	-	-
Theological or religious schools	100.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	10.0	-	-
Other indpdnt professional schools	100.0	21.4	28.6	-	-	7.1	21.4	-	-	14.3	-	7.1	-	-
Junior colleges	100.0	22.4	20.9	-	1.5	3.0	17.9	4.5	3.0	19.4	7.5	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	100.0	16.7	16.7	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	16.7	16.7	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE A-15

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF SOCIOLOGISTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	Criminology	Family disorganization	Gerontology	Alcohol & Drug addiction	Social psychiatry	Social deviance	Sociology of sex behavior	Personal pathology	Race & minority	Poverty & dependence	Mental retardation	Medical sociology	Epidemiology of mental health & illness
Total	136	13	8	5	10	47	13	-	5	4	16	10	4	1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	74	-	2	3	3	42	8	-	1	3	-	10	1	1
State & county mental hospitals	54	-	1	3	2	41	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	19	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	10	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	62	13	6	2	7	5	5	-	4	1	16	-	3	-
State departments of correction	15	7	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	21	3	2	1	5	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
State departments of public health	12	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A-16

SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED
BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES PAID (9-10 MONTHS)
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND RANK
1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions									Part-Time Positions								
		Institutions with Graduate Departments of		Selected	Other Institutions						Institutions with Graduate Departments of		Selected	Other Institutions				
	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, & Sociology & Anthropology	Professional Schools1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, & Sociology & Anthropology	Professional Schools1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other
Four Ranks																		
Median salary2/	$9,300	$10,500	$10,300	-	$9,200	$8,400	$8,400	$7,500	-	$7,800	$10,000	-	-	-	$6,800	-	$7,700	-
No. of positions	2,828	751	383	94	152	918	261	154	115	725	125	69	22	38	336	39	67	29
Under $5,000	12	-	4	-	2	2	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1
$5,000-6,499	194	14	12	-	8	103	28	12	17	96	9	8	-	6	50	8	10	5
6,500-7,999	589	69	28	5	28	252	79	77	51	290	21	14	4	6	189	10	29	17
8,000-9,499	736	177	116	14	46	276	61	27	19	150	26	25	2	14	55	9	17	2
9,500-10,999	441	131	61	13	22	135	36	24	19	59	15	8	3	1	15	8	7	2
11,000-12,499	320	81	53	23	30	81	39	8	5	33	7	4	3	2	9	3	3	2
12,500-13,999	159	61	30	12	5	35	14	2	-	18	13	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
14,000-15,499	143	37	49	15	11	25	3	1	2	32	9	4	6	8	5	-	-	-
15,500-16,999	90	59	24	5	-	2	-	-	-	20	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	78	62	6	5	-	5	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	16	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 & over	50	46	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Full Professor																		
Median salary 2/	$13,400	16,000	15,000	-	12,000	11,000	11,200	-	-	$14,400	15,900*	-	-	-	11,200*	-	-	-
No. of positions	785	266	124	16	44	246	60	9	20	114	44	11	5	11	34	5	4	-
Under $8,000	15	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
$8,000-9,499	51	-	-	-	-	44	4	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
9,500-10,999	98	6	5	-	7	59	12	3	6	9	1	1	-	-	6	1	-	-
11,000-12,499	160	19	16	3	23	67	26	2	4	16	2	-	-	2	7	3	2	-
12,500-13,999	111	31	24	1	5	35	14	1	-	14	10	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
14,000-15,499	123	31	49	5	9	23	3	1	2	27	8	4	2	8	5	-	-	-
15,500-16,999	86	57	24	3	-	2	-	-	-	18	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	76	62	6	3	-	5	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	16	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 & over	49	46	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	407	60	39	15	29	189	49	9	17	69	18	6	5	7	24	5	4	-

TABLE A-16 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions									Part-Time Positions								
		Institutions with Graduate Departments of			Other Institutions						Institutions with Graduate Departments of			Other Institutions				
	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, Sociology & Anthropology	Selected Professional Schools[1]	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, Sociology & Anthropology	Selected Professional Schools[1]	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other
Associate Professor																		
Median salary [2]	$10,300	$11,100	$11,000	-	$9,500*	$9,100	$9,800	-	-	$9,800	-	-	-	-	$8,200	-	-	-
No. of positions	589	151	84	36	36	200	51	10	21	87	26	7	9	2	31	6	1	5
Under $8,000	53	2	2	-	7	34	2	3	3	16	7	-	2	-	5	-	1	1
$8,000-9,499	126	2	6	2	11	82	15	2	6	23	-	2	-	2	16	3	-	-
9,500-10,999	205	47	33	8	13	71	21	1	11	25	8	1	3	-	8	3	-	2
11,000-12,499	140	62	37	8	4	12	13	3	1	13	5	4	-	-	2	-	-	2
12,500-13,999	42	30	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,000-15,499	17	6	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
15,500-16,999	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 & over	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	344	52	31	25	22	157	31	9	17	62	11	6	5	2	27	6	1	4
Assistant Professor																		
Median salary [2]	$8,600	9,000	9,000	-	8,500	7,900	8,000	7,700*	-	$8,600	-	-	-	-	7,800	-	-	-
No. of positions	884	253	140	36	44	289	79	25	18	150	25	26	4	10	65	12	6	2
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5,000-6,499	21	-	-	-	-	16	2	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-
6,500-7,999	225	15	11	3	10	130	36	16	4	33	-	1	-	-	24	6	2	-
8,000-9,499	495	160	107	10	29	135	38	6	10	86	19	22	-	9	31	2	1	2
9,500-10,999	119	78	22	5	2	5	3	2	2	17	6	3	-	1	1	4	2	-
11,000-12,499	15	-	-	11	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
12,500-13,999	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 & over	4	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	415	56	35	24	25	197	45	21	12	90	13	10	4	5	42	9	5	2

TABLE A-16 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions									Part-Time Positions								
		Institutions with Graduate Departments of		Selected	Other Institutions						Institutions with Graduate Departments of		Selected	Other Institutions				
	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, & Sociology & Anthropology	Professional Schools1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Sociology	Anthropology, & Sociology & Anthropology	Professional Schools1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Junior Colleges	Other
Instructor																		
Median salary2/	$7,000	$7,100	$6,800*	-	$6,700*	$6,500	$6,500	$7,300	-	$7,100	-	-	-	-	$6,800	-	$7,200	-
No. of positions	570	81	35	6	28	183	71	110	56	374	30	25	4	15	206	16	56	22
Under $5,000	12	-	4	-	2	2	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
$5,000-6,499	165	14	12	-	8	80	26	11	14	79	2	8	-	6	41	8	9	5
6,500-7,999	304	52	15	2	11	86	40	57	41	247	21	13	2	6	159	4	26	16
8,000-9,499	64	15	3	2	6	15	4	18	1	34	7	1	2	3	3	4	14	-
9,500-10,999	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-
11,000-12,499	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12,500-13,999	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	326	34	18	6	17	124	39	64	24	156	13	12	4	8	65	11	35	8

1/Includes professional schools of medicine, nursing, public health and social work.

2/ Medians shown for "All Institutions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Institutions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians are not reported for types of institutions (or other category) for which fewer than 15 institutions reported salary information with the number of positions by rank. In some "combined" classes, where unlike distributions are reported together because of the limited number of institutions reporting in individual classes, the combined median has not been computed, as being not very meaningful (because of differences in response rates on salary information between classes). Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions, and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

TABLE A-17

FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES PAID (9-10 MONTHS) BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RANK
1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions1/	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Four Ranks					
Median salary2/	$9,300	$9,500	$9,200	$8,500	$9,400
No. of positions	2,828	786	776	575	672
Under $5,000	12	-	1	8	1
$5,000- 6,499	194	52	35	67	33
6,500- 7,999	589	150	155	163	115
8,000- 9,499	736	191	220	137	187
9,500-10,999	441	133	115	71	119
11,000-12,499	320	87	87	64	82
12,500-13,999	159	42	58	25	34
14,000-15,499	143	48	37	19	39
15,500-16,999	90	29	31	11	19
17,000-18,499	78	24	18	10	26
18,500-19,999	16	14	1	-	1
20,000 and over	50	16	18	-	16
Full Professor					
Median salary2/	$13,400	$14,500	$13,800	$11,000	$14,000
No. of positions	785	205	215	168	193
Under $8,000	15	3	3	7	2
$8,000- 9,499	51	2	9	30	9
9,500-10,999	98	22	24	35	14
11,000-12,499	160	36	36	43	45
12,500-13,999	111	22	46	19	24
14,000-15,499	123	43	29	14	37
15,500-16,999	86	25	31	11	19
17,000-18,499	76	23	18	9	26
18,500-19,999	16	14	1	-	1
20,000 and over	49	15	18	-	16
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	407	107	109	106	83

TABLE A-17 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions[1]	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Associate Professor					
Median salary[2]	$10,300	$10,500	$10,500	$9,400	$10,200
No. of positions	589	178	155	110	140
Under $8,000	53	2	13	21	11
$8,000- 9,499	126	31	31	38	26
9,500-10,999	205	72	45	24	64
11,000-12,499	140	46	47	19	28
12,500-13,999	42	19	12	2	9
14,000-15,499	17	3	7	5	2
15,500-16,999	3	3	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	2	1	-	1	-
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	1	1	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	344	101	93	71	76
Assistant Professor					
Median salary[2]	$8,600	$8,600	$8,700	$7,800	$8,500
No. of positions	884	255	255	174	199
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	21	3	4	11	2
6,500- 7,999	225	62	47	84	32
8,000- 9,499	495	144	153	63	135
9,500-10,999	119	38	46	12	23
11,000-12,499	15	4	4	-	7
12,500-13,999	5	1	-	4	-
14,000 and over	4	3	1	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	415	126	118	89	81

TABLE A-17 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions1/	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Instructor					
Median salary2/	$7,000	$6,800	$7,000	$6,500	$7,000
No. of positions	570	148	151	123	140
Under $5,000	12	-	1	8	1
$5,000- 6,499	165	49	30	52	28
6,500- 7,999	304	83	93	55	73
8,000- 9,499	64	14	27	6	17
9,500-10,999	19	1	-	-	18
11,000-12,499	5	1	-	2	2
12,500-13,999	1	-	-	-	1
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	326	87	98	69	70

1/ "All Regions" includes the four major regions, plus a few outlying areas: American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The extent of reporting from these areas was so limited that they have no significance as a separate category, but they are included in the combined figures for completeness.

2/ Medians shown for "All Regions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of difference response rates from different regions. All medians shown on this table reflect different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Regions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Key to Geographic Regions

North Atlantic
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

Great Lakes and Plains
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Southeast
Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia
West Virginia

West and Southwest
Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Oregon
Texas
Utah
Washington

SOURCE: Higher Education Salaries, 1962-63 Office of Education, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, OE-S3015-63

TABLE A-18

SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES PAID BY TYPE OF AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Median Salary 2/	Number of Positions 1/							
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 7,999	$8,000 10,999	$11,000 13,999	$14,000 16,999	$17,000 19,999	$20,000 & over
Total	$9,400	132	2	41	47	33	7	2	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	9,100	48	-	18	16	9	5	-	-
State & county mental hospitals	9,300	24	-	9	7	5	3	-	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	8,800	23	-	9	9	4	1	-	-
VA-neuro psychiatric hospitals	—	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Selected state agencies	9,600	84	2	23	31	24	2	2	-
State departments of correction	10,200	18	-	6	4	7	1	-	-
State departments of mental health	9,800	19	-	3	11	5	-	-	-
State departments of public health	8,000	30	2	13	7	7	-	1	-
State departments of public welfare	10,500	17	-	1	9	5	1	1	-

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1/ Combines full-time and part-time positions.

2/ All medians were computed from distribution as shown (i.e., $3,000 salary class interval). Medians were computed only where total for a given category exceeded 4.

TABLE A-19

CURRENT VACANCIES FOR SOCIOLOGISTS, BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT	Budgeted			Unbudgeted		
	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time
Total	514	411	46	872	676	111
Institutions of higher education	484	387	45	770	599	98
Institutions with graduate departments of:	190	160	13	245	210	12
Sociology	126	118	4	172	147	10
Sociology and Anthropology	64	42	9	71	63	2
Anthropology	-	-	-	2	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:	31	17	4	100	58	19
Medicine	14	9	2	82	46	18
Nursing	10	2	2	5	4	-
Public health	2	2	-	7	4	1
Social work	5	4	-	6	4	-
Other institutions:	263	210	28	425	331	67
Universities	27	23	1	77	63	13
Liberal arts colleges	145	115	22	212	161	32
Teachers colleges	53	41	2	85	73	7
Technological schools	7	7	-	5	4	-
Theological or religious schools	9	6	3	11	6	5
Other independent professional schools	7	7	-	9	6	3
Junior colleges 2/	13	10	-	24	17	6
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	1	-	2	1	1
Public facilities and agencies	30	24	1	102	77	13
Public mental hospitals and institutions	16	10	1	66	48	13
State and county mental hospitals	5	5	-	42	30	11
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	8	3	-	18	12	2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	3	2	1	6	6	-
Selected state agencies	14	14	-	36	29	-
State departments of correction	2	2	-	8	8	-
State departments of mental health	1	1	-	21	14	-
State departments of public health	3	3	-	7	7	-
State departments of public welfare	8	8	-	-	-	-

1/ Totals that exceed the sum of entries under full-time and part-time include positions for which this information is not available.

2/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 20

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research
Total	453	286	10	157	100.0	63.1	2.2	34.7
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Sociology	125	44	4	77	100.0	35.2	3.2	61.6
Sociology and Anthropology	58	44	-	14	100.0	75.9	-	24.1
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	11	3	2	6	100.0	27.3	18.2	54.5
Nursing	10	-	-	10	100.0	-	-	100.0
Public health	2	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	100.0
Social work	3	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	100.0
Other institutions:								
Universities	27	15	3	9	100.0	55.6	11.1	33.3
Liberal arts colleges	139	115	1	23	100.0	82.7	.7	16.5
Teachers colleges	45	36	-	9	100.0	80.0	-	20.0
Technological schools	7	7	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Theological or religious schools	9	7	-	2	100.0	77.8	-	22.2
Other independent professional schools	4	3	-	1	100.0	75.0	-	25.0
Junior colleges 1/	11	10	-	1	100.0	90.9	-	9.1
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 21

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research
Total	715	377	53	285	100.0	52.7	7.4	39.9
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Sociology	172	68	7	97	100.0	39.5	4.1	56.4
Sociology and Anthropology	68	31	-	37	100.0	45.6	-	54.4
Anthropology	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	70	2	32	36	100.0	2.9	45.7	51.4
Nursing	5	-	-	5	100.0	-	-	100.0
Public health	7	-	3	4	100.0	-	42.9	57.1
Social work	6	4	1	1	100.0	66.7	16.7	16.7
Other institutions:								
Universities	70	28	5	37	100.0	40.0	7.1	52.9
Liberal arts colleges	187	146	2	39	100.0	78.1	1.1	20.9
Teachers colleges	81	58	2	21	100.0	71.6	2.5	25.9
Technological schools	5	2	-	3	100.0	40.0	-	60.0
Theological or religious schools	9	9	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	9	6	-	3	100.0	66.7	-	33.3
Junior colleges 1/	22	19	1	2	100.0	86.4	4.5	9.1
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 22

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions 1/			
	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other
Total	29	9	19	1	100.0	31.0	65.5	3.4
Public mental hospitals and institutions	16	5	11	-	100.0	31.2	68.8	-
State & county mental hospitals	5	3	2	-	100.0	60.0	40.0	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	8	2	6	-	100.0	25.0	75.0	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	3	-	3	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Selected state agencies	13	4	8	1	100.0	30.8	61.5	7.7
State departments of correction	2	1	-	1	100.0	50.0	-	50.0
State departments of mental health	1	-	1	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
State departments of public health	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
State departments of public welfare	8	1	7	-	100.0	12.5	87.5	-

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1/ Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

2/ Reported as Operations and Services, Programs by "Public mental hospitals and institutions".

TABLE A - 23

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions 1/			
	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other
Total	82	29	47	6	100.0	35.4	57.3	7.3
Public mental hospitals and institutions	59	23	31	5	100.0	39.0	52.5	8.5
State & county mental hospitals	37	12	22	3	100.0	32.4	59.5	8.1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	17	11	4	2	100.0	64.7	23.5	11.8
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	5	-	5	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Selected state agencies	23	6	16	1	100.0	26.1	69.6	4.3
State departments of correction	5	2	3	-	100.0	40.0	60.0	-
State departments of mental health	11	4	7	-	100.0	36.4	63.6	-
State departments of public health	7	-	6	1	100.0	-	85.7	14.3
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

2/ Reported as Operations and Services, Programs by "Public mental hospitals and institutions".

TABLE A-24

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions [1]			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	474	394	78	2	100.0	83.1	16.5	.4
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Sociology	126	124	2	-	100.0	98.4	1.6	-
Sociology and Anthropology	64	48	16	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	14	14	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Nursing	10	10	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Public health	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Social work	5	4	1	-	100.0	80.0	20.0	-
Other institutions:								
Universities	25	21	3	1	100.0	84.0	12.0	4.0
Liberal arts colleges	143	111	32	-	100.0	77.6	22.4	-
Teachers colleges	51	39	12	-	100.0	76.5	23.5	-
Technological schools	7	7	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Theological or religious schools	8	6	2	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-
Other independent professional schools	6	3	3	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
Junior colleges [2]	11	4	6	1	100.0	36.4	54.5	9.1
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	1	1	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-

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[1] Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

[2] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 25

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	746	593	137	16	100.0	79.5	18.4	2.1
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Sociology	160	142	14	4	100.0	88.8	8.8	2.5
Sociology and Anthropology	71	64	7	-	100.0	90.1	9.9	-
Anthropology	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	82	57	21	4	100.0	69.5	25.6	4.9
Nursing	5	5	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Public health	7	6	1	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-
Social work	6	5	1	-	100.0	83.3	16.7	-
Other institutions:								
Universities	71	58	7	6	100.0	81.7	9.9	8.5
Liberal arts colleges	212	161	51	-	100.0	75.9	24.1	-
Teachers colleges	85	72	11	2	100.0	84.7	12.9	2.4
Technological schools	4	4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Theological or religious schools	10	6	4	-	100.0	60.0	40.0	-
Other independent professional schools	7	3	4	-	100.0	42.9	57.1	-
Junior colleges 1/	22	8	14	-	100.0	36.4	63.6	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	2	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100. 0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-26

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions [1]			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	29	9	15	5	100.0	31.0	51.7	17.2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	16	5	8	3	100.0	31.2	50.0	18.8
State & county mental hospitals	5	1	4	-	100.0	20.0	80.0	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	8	2	3	3	100.0	25.0	37.5	37.5
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	3	2	1	-	100.0	66.7	33.3	-
Selected state agencies	13	4	7	2	100.0	30.8	53.8	15.4
State departments of correction	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
State departments of mental health	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
State departments of public health	3	1	1	1	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
State departments of public welfare	8	2	6	-	100.0	25.0	75.0	-

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[1] Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE A - 27

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions					Percentage of Positions 1/				
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None
Total	88	45	30	12	1	100.0	51.1	34.1	13.6	1.1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	60	28	19	12	1	100.0	46.7	31.7	20.0	1.7
State & county mental hospitals	38	18	11	8	1	100.0	47.4	28.9	21.1	2.6
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	16	7	6	3	-	100.0	43.8	37.5	18.6	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	6	3	2	1	-	100.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	-
Selected state agencies	28	17	11	-	-	100.0	60.7	39.3	-	-
State departments of correction	5	2	3	-	-	100.0	40.0	60.0	-	-
State departments of mental health	16	9	7	-	-	100.0	56.3	43.8	-	-
State departments of public health	7	6	1	-	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE A-28

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY ACADEMIC RANK AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Sociologists						Percentage of Sociologists					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
Total	461	81	115	210	38	17	100.0	17.6	24.9	45.6	8.2	3.7
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Sociology	125	24	22	73	5	1	100.0	19.2	17.6	58.4	4.0	.8
Sociology and Anthropology	62	8	17	23	6	8	100.0	12.9	27.4	37.1	9.7	12.9
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	14	3	2	8	-	1	100.0	21.4	14.3	57.1	-	7.1
Nursing	10	-	8	2	-	-	100.0	-	80.0	20.0	-	-
Public health	2	-	-	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Social work	5	2	2	1	-	-	100.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	27	4	9	11	1	2	100.0	14.8	33.3	40.7	3.7	7.4
Liberal arts colleges	132	29	29	60	13	1	100.0	22.0	22.0	45.5	9.8	.8
Teachers colleges	49	5	17	24	3	-	100.0	10.2	34.7	49.0	6.1	-
Technological schools	7	1	3	2	-	1	100.0	14.3	42.9	28.6	-	14.3
Theological or religious schools	8	2	1	1	4	-	100.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	-
Other independent professional schools	7	2	2	-	2	1	100.0	28.6	28.6	-	28.6	14.3
Junior colleges 1/	11	1	1	3	4	2	100.0	9.1	9.1	27.3	36.4	18.2
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	2	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 29

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY ACADEMIC RANK AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS	Number of Positions						Percentage of Positions					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
Total	709	110	174	293	72	60	100.0	15.5	24.5	41.3	10.2	8.5
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Sociology	165	24	36	81	7	17	100.0	14.5	21.8	49.1	4.2	10.3
Sociology and Anthropology	71	10	19	35	3	4	100.0	14.1	26.8	49.3	4.2	5.6
Anthropology	2	-	-	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	71	3	16	31	2	19	100.0	4.2	22.5	43.7	2.8	26.8
Nursing	5	2	3	-	-	-	100.0	40.0	60.0	-	-	-
Public health	7	-	3	3	-	1	100.0	-	42.9	42.9	-	14.3
Social work	4	2	2	-	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	70	11	16	30	2	11	100.0	15.7	22.9	42.9	2.9	15.7
Liberal arts colleges	192	36	47	73	33	3	100.0	18.7	24.5	38.0	17.2	1.6
Teachers colleges	79	16	26	29	6	2	100.0	20.3	32.9	36.7	7.6	2.5
Technological schools	5	-	3	2	-	-	100.0	-	60.0	40.0	-	-
Theological or religious schools	7	2	1	2	2	-	100.0	28.6	14.3	28.6	28.6	-
Other independent professional schools	9	1	2	2	4	-	100.0	11.1	22.2	22.2	44.4	-
Junior colleges 1/	20	3	-	3	11	3	100.0	15.0	-	15.0	55.0	15.0
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	-	-	2	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-30

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADEMIC RANK, HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph.D.	M.A.	B.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.A.	B.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.A.	B.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.A.	B.A.
Total 1/	79	75	4	-	113	106	7	-	208	180	28	-	37	13	24	-
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Sociology	24	24	-	-	22	22	-	-	73	73	-	-	5	3	2	-
Sociology and Anthropology	8	8	-	-	17	17	-	-	23	21	2	-	6	1	5	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	3	3	-	-	9	9	-	-	10	9	1	-	1	-	1	-
Liberal arts colleges	29	27	2	-	28	24	4	-	59	44	15	-	13	4	9	-
Teachers colleges	4	4	-	-	16	15	1	-	24	17	7	-	3	-	3	-
Technological schools	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-
Other independent professional schools	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Junior colleges 2/	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	4	2	2	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ Excludes staff in institutions where no ranking system is present.

2/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 31

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADEMIC RANK, HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D	M. A.	B. A.
Total 1/	110	110	-	-	170	163	7	-	291	266	25	-	67	15	52	-
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Sociology	24	24	-	-	33	33	-	-	80	80	-	-	6	2	4	-
Sociology and Anthropology	10	10	-	-	19	19	-	-	35	35	-	-	3	-	3	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	3	3	-	-	16	16	-	-	31	28	3	-	1	1	-	-
Nursing	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	11	11	-	-	16	16	-	-	29	26	3	-	2	2	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	36	36	-	-	47	43	4	-	73	61	12	-	33	7	26	-
Teachers colleges	16	16	-	-	26	24	2	-	29	26	3	-	6	2	4	-
Technological schools	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Other independent professional schools	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Junior colleges 2/	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	11	1	10	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-

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1/ Excludes staff in institutions where no ranking system is present.

2/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-32

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organization	Social psychology	Family	Sociology of education	Industrial sociology	Political sociology	Stratification	Sociology of religion	Foreign area studies	Theory	Community	Ecology	Mental health	Anthropological	Other
Total	779	198	27	84	54	9	43	47	49	61	2	-	3	3	-	4	1	11	-	-	160	1	22
Institutions with graduate departments of:																							
Sociology	213	48	5	25	18	1	9	16	23	13	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	39	-	7
Sociology and Anthropology	94	26	1	9	8	-	4	-	7	11	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	23	-	1
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																							
Medicine	24	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1
Nursing	12	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Public health	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Social work	7	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Other institutions:																							
Universities	38	9	3	5	3	3	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	1
Liberal arts colleges	240	72	8	23	15	4	19	19	11	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	39	-	6
Teachers colleges	90	22	-	11	6	-	6	5	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	5
Technological schools	9	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Theological or religious schools	21	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other independent professional schools	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	18	9	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 33

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organization	Social psychology	Family	Sociology of education	Industrial sociology	Political sociology	Stratification	Sociology of religion	Foreign area studies	Theory	Community	Ecology	Mental health	Anthropological	Other
Total	1,284	280	47	122	73	29	74	82	87	89	1	1	6	1	1	1	-	12	-	1	347	2	28
Institutions with graduate departments of:																							
Sociology	268	59	6	29	26	1	14	18	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	68	-	9
Sociology and Anthropology	123	23	5	15	7	-	9	6	11	12	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	1
Anthropology	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																							
Medicine..........................	118	4	4	8	5	-	3	5	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	7
Nursing	13	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Public health	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Social work	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other institutions:																							
Universities.......................	134	22	9	15	5	17	5	10	9	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	29	-	1
Liberal arts colleges	384	96	14	36	21	6	26	20	30	21	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	99	2	8
Teachers colleges..................	141	40	4	12	4	4	9	9	8	15	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	30	-	1
Technological schools	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Theological or religious schools.....	19	7	1	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other independent professional schools	15	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Junior colleges 1/.................	36	21	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
Fine arts schools..................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions ...	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A- 34

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Social change & development	Social organiza-tion	Social psychology	Case work	Administration	Mental health
Total	67	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	36
Public mental hospitals and institutions	33	2	3	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	19
State & county mental hospitals	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	13	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	6
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	7	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Selected state agencies	34	1	5	3	2	1	1	-	2	2	17
State departments of correction	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
State departments of mental health	9	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
State departments of public health	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
State departments of public welfare	16	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	10

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A - 35

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General sociology	Applied sociology	Methodology	Population	Rural sociology	Urban sociology	Social change & development	Social organization	Social psychology	Case work	Administration	Mental health
Total	168	7	10	15	3	2	2	9	11	19	9	8	73
Public mental hospitals and institutions	102	4	7	4	3	2	1	7	9	11	9	4	41
State & county mental hospitals	71	1	2	4	1	2	1	6	5	7	4	3	35
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	24	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	3	4	1	5
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Selected state agencies	66	3	3	11	-	-	1	2	2	8	-	4	32
State departments of correction	18	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
State departments of mental health	31	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	1	17
State departments of public health	17	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	8
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A-36

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Criminology	Family Dis-organization	Gerontology	Alcohol & Drug Addiction	Social Psychiatry	Social Deviance	Sociology of Sex Behavior	Personal Pathology	Race & Minority	Poverty & Dependence	Medical Sociology	Health Sociology	Anthropolo-gical
Total	160	36	24	9	4	16	23	1	3	22	14	8	-	-
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Sociology	39	9	3	3	1	6	9	-	2	1	3	2	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	23	6	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	3	-	-
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	14	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Nursing	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Social work	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	6	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	39	10	7	1	3	-	4	1	-	10	3	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	23	6	2	-	-	2	5	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
Technological schools	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Junior colleges [1]	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed in either teaching or research Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

[1] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A - 37

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Criminology	Family Dis-organization	Gerontology	Alcohol & Drug Addiction	Social Psychiatry	Social Deviance	Sociology of Sex Behavior	Personal Pathology	Race & Minority	Poverty & Dependence	Medical Sociology	Health Sociology	Anthropolo-gical
Total	347	53	40	33	12	37	47	7	12	38	44	22	-	2
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Sociology	68	12	9	8	-	7	12	1	3	4	10	2	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	30	10	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	4	2	1	-	-
Antnropology	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	67	1	2	6	7	15	6	2	-	6	5	15	-	2
Nursing	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Social work	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	29	5	4	3	1	-	5	-	1	3	6	1	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	99	15	16	7	2	7	17	2	5	14	14	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	30	7	2	5	-	2	1	1	2	6	4	-	-	-
Technological schools	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges [1/]	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

[1/] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE A-38

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	Criminology	Family disorganization	Gerontology	Alcohol & drug addiction	Social psychiatry	Social deviance	Sociology of sex behavior	Personal pathology	Race & minority	Poverty & dependence	Mental retardation
Total	36	4	5	1	1	6	4	1	4	-	8	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	19	1	2	-	-	5	3	1	3	-	2	2
State & county mental hospitals	12	1	1	-	-	4	2	1	2	-	1	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	6	-
State departments of correction	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public health	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A- 39

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	Criminology	Family disorganization	Gerontology	Alcohol & drug addiction	Social psychiatry	Social deviance	Sociology of sex behavior	Personal pathology	Race & minority	Poverty & dependence	Mental retardation
Total	73	12	5	5	9	20	8	4	2	2	4	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	41	2	4	4	3	14	4	2	1	2	3	2
State & county mental hospitals	35	2	3	4	2	14	4	1	1	2	2	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	32	10	1	1	6	6	4	2	1	-	1	-
State departments of correction	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	17	3	1	1	4	4	1	2	-	-	1	-
State departments of public health	8	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each sociologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of sociologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE A-40

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF REPORTED SALARY RANGE (9-10 MONTHS) BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND RANK

1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Four Ranks				
Median salary2/	$9,500	$9,500	$9,000	-
No. of positions	283	128	86	69
Under $5,000	1	-	-	1
$5,000- 6,499	-	-	-	-
6,500- 7,999	33	6	17	10
8,000- 9,499	106	53	34	19
9,500-10,999	62	30	17	15
11,000-12,499	30	8	10	12
12,500-13,999	15	8	5	2
14,000-15,499	12	7	2	3
15,500-16,999	5	2	-	3
17,000-18,499	15	10	1	4
18,500-19,999	2	2	-	-
20,000 and over	2	2	-	-
Full Professor				
Median salary2/	$14,200	$16,500*	$10,000*	-
No. of positions	55	23	21	11
Under $8,000	1	-	-	1
$8,000- 9,499	10	-	9	1
9,500-10,999	4	1	2	1
11,000-12,499	3	1	2	-
12,500-13,999	8	2	5	1
14,000-15,499	9	6	2	1
15,500-16,999	4	2	-	2
17,000-18,499	12	7	1	4
18,500-19,999	2	2	-	-
20,000 and over	2	2	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	47	18	19	10

TABLE A-40 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Associate Professor				
Median salary2/	$10,900	$11,500*	$9,800*	-
No. of positions	69	24	23	22
Under $8,000	3	-	3	-
$8,000- 9,499	13	2	6	5
9,500-10,999	20	6	7	7
11,000-12,499	21	6	7	8
12,500-13,999	6	6	-	-
14,000-15,499	2	1	-	1
15,500-16,999	1	-	-	1
17,000-18,499	3	3	-	-
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	63	21	22	20
Assistant Professor				
Median salary2/	$9,000	$9,000	$8,500	-
No. of positions	143	78	39	26
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	-	-	-	-
6,500- 7,999	18	4	11	3
8,000- 9,499	79	50	19	10
9,500-10,999	38	23	8	7
11,000-12,499	6	1	1	4
12,500-13,999	1	-	-	1
14,000 and over	1	-	-	1
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	102	44	33	25

TABLE A-40 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Instructor				
Median salary2/	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	16	3	3	10
Under $5,000	1	-	-	1
$5,000- 6,499	-	-	-	-
6,500- 7,999	11	2	3	6
8,000- 9,499	4	1	-	3
9,500-10,999	-	-	-	-
11,000-12,499	-	-	-	-
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	14	3	3	8

1/ Includes graduate departments of Sociology, Sociology and Anthropology, and Anthropology.

2/ Medians shown for "All Institions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Institutions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians are not reported for types of institutions (or other category) for which fewer than 15 institutions reported salary information with the number of positions by rank. In some "combined" classes, where unlike distributions are reported together because of the limited number of institutions reporting in individual classes, the combined median has not been computed, as being not very meaningful (because of differences in response rates on salary information between classes). Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions, and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

TABLE A-41

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF REPORTED SALARY RANGE (9-10 MONTHS) BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND RANK

1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Other
Four Ranks						
Median salary2/	$9,700	$9,900	-	$8,500	$9,700*	-
No. of positions	408	158	35	108	51	56
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	13	-	-	8	3	2
6,500- 7,999	38	4	3	24	2	5
8,000- 9,499	138	53	13	44	19	9
9,500-10,999	99	48	10	22	16	3
11,000-12,499	47	17	3	7	7	13
12,500-13,999	26	11	3	2	1	9
14,000-15,499	19	8	-	-	3	8
15,500-16,999	9	4	1	-	-	4
17,000-18,499	13	7	2	1	-	3
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	6	6	-	-	-	-
Full Professor						
Median salary2/	$13,600	$16,000*	-	$8,600*	-	-
No. of positions	66	27	7	18	11	3
Under $8,000	4	-	-	4	-	-
$8,000- 9,499	8	-	-	7	-	1
9,500-10,999	10	1	-	5	4	-
11,000-12,400	6	1	1	1	3	-
12,500-13,999	7	2	3	1	1	-
14,000-15,499	9	6	-	-	3	-
15,500-16,999	6	4	1	-	-	1
17,000-18,499	10	7	2	-	-	1
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	6	6	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	60	23	6	18	10	3

TABLE A-41 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments[1]	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Other
Associate Professor						
Median salary[2]	$10,800	$12,000	-	$9,500	$10,000*	-
No. of positions	120	41	8	36	18	17
Under $8,000	3	-	-	3	-	-
$8,000- 9,499	24	2	1	15	5	1
9,500-10,999	38	12	5	11	9	1
11,000-12,499	32	16	2	6	4	4
12,500-13,999	11	9	-	-	-	2
14,000-15,499	6	2	-	-	-	4
15,500-16,999	3	-	-	-	-	3
17,000-18,499	3	-	-	1	-	2
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	98	28	7	35	15	13
Assistant Professor						
Median salary[2]	$9,100	$9,000	-	$8,400	-	-
No. of positions	194	87	19	42	18	28
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	3	-	-	1	1	1
6,500- 7,999	17	1	2	13	-	1
8,000- 9,499	103	51	12	21	14	5
9,500-10,999	51	35	5	6	3	2
11,000-12,499	8	-	-	-	-	8
12,500-13,999	8	-	-	1	-	7
14,000 and over	4	-	-	-	-	4
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	125	42	14	39	13	17

TABLE A-41 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Universities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Other
Instructor						
Median salary2/	$6,900	-	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	28	3	1	12	4	8
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	10	-	-	7	2	1
6,500- 7,999	14	3	1	4	2	4
8,000- 9,499	3	-	-	1	-	2
9,500-10,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,000-12,499	1	-	-	-	-	1
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	26	3	1	10	4	8

1/ Includes graduate departments of Sociology, Sociology and Anthropology, and Anthropology.

2/ Medians shown for "All Institutions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Institutions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians are not reported for types of institutions (or other category) for which fewer than 15 institutions reported salary information with the number of positions by rank. In some "combined" classes, where unlike distributions are reported together because of the limited number of institutions reporting in individual classes, the combined median has not been computed, as being not very meaningful (because of differences in response rates on salary information between classes). Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions, and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

TABLE A-42

VACANT BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED SOCIOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF REPORTED SALARY RANGE BY TYPE OF AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions 1/								
	Median Salary 2/	Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 7,999	$8,000 10,999	$11,000 13,999	$14,000 16,999	$17,000 19,999	$20,000 & over
				BUDGETED					
Total	$11,200	23	-	5	6	7	4	1	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	9,000	12	-	5	3	3	1	-	-
State & county mental hospitals	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded. .	8,000	8	-	4	2	1	1	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	12,900	11	-	-	3	4	3	1	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public health	-	3	-	-	1	1		1	-
State departments of public welfare	12,000	8	-	-	2	3	3	-	-
				UNBUDGETED					
Total	8,800	72	-	30	22	12	6	2	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	8,000	48	-	24	12	7	3	2	-
State & county mental hospitals	8,200	35	-	17	8	5	3	2	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded .	7,200	9	-	6	2	1	-	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	9,800	24	-	6	10	5	3	-	-
State departments of correction	9,000	8	-	3	3	2	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	11,700	9	-	2	2	2	3	-	-
State departments of public health	9,500	7	-	1	5	1	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare									

1/ Combines full-time and part-time positions.

2/ All medians were computed from distribution as shown (i.e., $3,000 salary class interval). Medians were computed only where total for a given category exceeded 4.

TABLE A - 43

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY ACADEMIC YEAR 1970-71

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Staff Additions Needed by Academic Year 1970-71 1/					Additions By Primary Work Activity 2/					
		Replacements		New Positions		Number(Full-time Equivalent)			Percentage Primarily in Mental Health 3/		
	Total	Total	At Rank of Full Professor	Total	At Rank of Full Professor	Total	Teaching	Research	Total	Teaching	Researc
Total	3,735	1,417	442	2,318	579	3,196	2,596	600	22	18	39
Institutions with graduate departments of:											
Sociology	845	345	99	500	107	701	523	178	31	27	41
Sociology and Anthropology	345	119	49	226	51	315	208	107	24	19	34
Anthropology	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-			
Institutions with professional schools of:											
Medicine	80	15	2	65	11	103	29	74	64	86	41
Nursing	24	8	6	16	4	26	16	10	46	38	60
Public health	16	1	-	15	12	14	4	10	29	50	20
Social work	24	14	4	10	2	17	10	7	41	40	43
Other institutions:											
Universities	181	56	17	125	36	154	106	48	18	15	25
Liberal arts colleges	1,261	515	171	746	193	1,033	933	100	20	17	48
Teachers colleges	523	168	71	355	115	482	439	43	9	9	12
Technological schools	55	17	2	38	6	48	37	11	27	24	36
Theological or religious schools	28	12	3	16	5	22	21	1	13	14	-
Other independent professional schools	19	4	1	15	5	18	11	7	28	27	14
Junior colleges 4/	312	131	15	181	31	245	241	4	6	5	75
Fine arts schools	7	4	-	3	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	13	6	2	7	-	12	12	-	8	8	-

1/ Exclusive of vacant (budgeted and unbudgeted) positions reported as of 1 October 1965, and shown in Table A-19.

2/ Response to this question was not always consistent with data reported for "Staff Additions Needed by Academic Year 1970-71."

3/ Percentages may overstate participation in mental health work activities because original data on staff additions needed in mental health work activities were reported in number of persons. Total number of additions by primary work activity was reported in full-time equivalents.

4/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

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ESTIMATED FUTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES BY 1970

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Staff Additions Needed by 1970			Additions By Primary Work Activity			
				Number(Full-time Equivalent)			
	Total	Replacements	New Positions	Total	Planning and Program Operations	Research and Statistics	Percentage Primarily in Mental Health
Total	203	63	140	190	103	87	70
Public mental hospitals and institutions	124	39	85	114	70	44	96
State & county mental hospitals	102	24	78	99	62	37 1/	98
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	18	14	4	11	8	3	100
VA neuro-psychiatric	4	1	3	4	-	4	50
Selected state agencies	79	24	55	76	33	43	29
State departments of correction	31	7	24	39	20	19	30
State departments of mental health	8	2	6	12	6	6	92
State departments of public health	17	3	14	14	6	8	5
State departments of public welfare	23	12	11	11	1	10	-

NOTE: Figures are listed as reported by respondents. In some instances breakdowns by work activity are inconsistent with breakdowns into replacements and new positions.

1/ Includes 2 listed as "Other".

APPENDIX B

Tables on Anthropologists

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TABLE B - 1

CURRENT SUPPLY OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT SHOWING FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time
Total	2,028	1,281	746
Institutions of higher education	2,010	1,265	744
Institutions with graduate departments of:	1,353	860	493
Anthropology	1,048	656	392
Sociology and Anthropology	201	143	58
Sociology	104	61	43
Institutions with professional schools of:	41	31	10
Medicine	27	21	6
Nursing	2	1	1
Public health	7	6	1
Social work	5	3	2
Other institutions:	616	374	241
Universities	65	42	23
Liberal arts colleges	325	190	135
Teachers colleges	90	67	22
Technological schools	9	7	2
Theological or religious schools	28	19	9
Other independent professional schools	5	3	2
Junior colleges 2/	89	43	46
Fine arts schools	4	2	2
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	1	-
Public facilities and agencies	18	16	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	10	8	2
State and county mental hospitals	9	7	2
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	1	1	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	8	8	-
State departments of correction	1	1	-
State departments of mental health	4	4	-
State departments of public health	3	3	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-

1/ Totals that exceed the sum of entries under full-time and part-time include positions for which this information is not available.

2/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 2

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Anthropologists					Percentage of Anthropologists				
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Other	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Other
Total	1,225	588	79	526	32	100.0	48.0	6.4	42.9	2.6
Institutions with graduate departments of:										
Anthropology	648	215	57	362	14	100.0	33.1	8.8	55.9	2.2
Sociology and Anthropology	135	64	11	55	5	100.0	47.4	8.1	40.7	3.7
Sociology	60	38	1	21	-	100.0	63.3	1.7	35.0	-
Institutions with professional schools of:										
Medicine	20	1	3	16	-	100.0	5.0	15.0	80.0	-
Nursing	1	-	-	1	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-
Public health	6	-	2	4	-	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	-
Social work	2	-	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Other institutions:										
Universities	42	24	3	14	1	100.0	57.1	7.1	33.3	2.4
Liberal arts colleges	174	126	2	40	6	100.0	72.4	1.1	23.0	3.4
Teachers colleges	65	56	-	8	1	100.0	86.2	-	12.3	1.5
Technological schools	7	3	-	4	-	100.0	42.9	-	57.1	-
Theological or religious schools	19	18	-	-	1	100.0	94.7	-	-	5.3
Other independent professional schools	2	2	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	41	38	-	1	2	100.0	92.7	-	2.4	4.9
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	3	3	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 3

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Anthropologists				Percentage of Anthropologists 1/			
	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other	Total	Planning and Program Operations 2/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other
Total	14	2	11	1	100.0	14.3	78.6	7.1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	8	1	7	-	100.0	12.5	87.5	-
State & county mental hospitals	7	1	6	-	100.0	14.3	85.7	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	1	-	1	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	6	1	4	1	100.0	16.7	66.7	16.7
State departments of correction	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
State departments of mental health	2	-	2	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
State departments of public health	3	-	2	1	100.0	-	66.7	33.3
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Percentages may not add to 100. 0 because of rounding.

2/ Reported as Operations and Services, Programs by "Public mental hospitals and institutions".

TABLE B - 4

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Anthropologists					Percentage of Anthropologists				
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	None
Total	1,755	990	525	235	5	100.0	56.4	29.9	13.4	.3
Institutions with graduate departments of:										
Anthropology	915	568	162	182	3	100.0	62.1	17.7	19.9	.3
Sociology and Anthropology	193	117	56	20	-	100.0	60.6	29.0	10.4	-
Sociology	79	55	22	1	1	100.0	69.6	27.8	1.3	1.3
Institutions with professional schools of:										
Medicine	25	22	2	1	-	100.0	88.0	8.0	4.0	-
Nursing	2	1	1	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
Public health	7	4	3	-	-	100.0	57.1	42.9	-	-
Social work	5	5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Other institutions:										
Universities	54	29	22	2	1	100.0	53.7	40.7	3.7	1.9
Liberal arts colleges	260	126	122	12	-	100.0	48.5	46.9	4.6	-
Teachers colleges	88	32	49	7	-	100.0	36.4	55.7	8.0	-
Technological schools	6	4	1	1	-	100.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	-
Theological or religious schools	28	14	14	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	5	2	3	-	-	100.0	40.0	60.0	-	-
Junior colleges [1]	83	8	66	9	-	100.0	9.6	79.5	10.8	-
Fine arts schools	4	3	1	-	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	-	1	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

[1] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 5

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Anthropologists				Percentage of Anthropologists			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	18	11	5	2	100.0	61.1	27.8	11.1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	10	7	2	1	100.0	70.0	20.0	10.0
State & county mental hospitals	9	6	2	1	100.0	66.7	22.2	11.1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	8	4	3	1	100.0	50.0	37.5	12.5
State departments of correction	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
State departments of mental health	4	2	2	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
State departments of public health	3	1	1	1	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100. 0 because of rounding.

TABLE B - 6

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY ACADEMIC RANK AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Anthropologists						Percentage of Anthropologists					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
Total	1,232	300	269	394	162	107	100.0	24.4	21.8	32.0	13.1	8.7
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Anthropology	639	194	135	176	60	74	100.0	30.4	21.1	27.5	9.4	11.6
Sociology and Anthropology	143	26	37	58	17	5	100.0	18.2	25.9	40.6	11.9	3.5
Sociology	61	14	14	19	12	2	100.0	23.0	23.0	31.1	19.7	3.3
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	21	3	5	9	2	2	100.0	14.3	23.8	42.9	9.5	9.5
Nursing	1	-	-	1	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Public health	6	-	1	3	-	2	100.0	-	16.7	50.0	-	33.3
Social work	3	3	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	42	4	12	12	12	2	100.0	9.5	28.6	28.6	28.6	4.8
Liberal arts colleges	182	34	41	72	33	2	100.0	18.7	22.5	39.6	18.1	1.1
Teachers colleges	66	10	15	27	12	2	100.0	15.2	22.7	40.9	18.2	3.0
Technological schools	7	2	2	3	-	-	100.0	28.6	28.6	42.9	-	-
Theological or religious schools	18	8	2	5	3	-	100.0	44.4	11.1	27.8	16.7	-
Other independent professional schools	2	-	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	50.0	-	-	50.0
Junior colleges [1/]	38	2	3	8	10	15	100.0	5.3	7.9	21.1	26.3	39.5
Fine arts schools	2	-	1	1	-	-	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	-	-	-	1	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

[1/] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 7

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADEMIC RANK, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total 1/	350	340	9	1	305	270	33	2	440	291	135	14	251	21	199	31
Institutions with graduate departments of																
Anthropology	208	207	1	-	145	142	2	1	192	164	22	6	78	11	60	7
Sociology and Anthropology	27	27	-	-	40	39	1	-	60	44	14	2	32	1	25	6
Sociology	19	19	-	-	14	14	-	-	21	15	6	-	17	1	15	1
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	5	5	-	-	6	6	-	-	10	10	-	-	2	1	1	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	6	5	1	-	12	10	2	-	14	11	3	-	15	1	12	2
Liberal arts colleges	52	50	2	-	49	40	9	-	86	31	52	3	51	3	40	8
Teachers colleges	12	12	-	-	23	12	11	-	32	7	24	1	16	-	12	4
Technological schools	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Theological or religious schools	7	6	1	-	5	3	2	-	6	1	5	-	6	1	5	-
Other independent professional schools	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Junior colleges 2/	5	1	3	1	6	-	5	1	12	4	6	2	30	2	26	2
Fine arts schools	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

1/ Excludes staff in institutions where no ranking system is present.

2/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 8

ANTHROPOLOGISTS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY ACADEMIC RANK, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	100.0	97.1	2.6	.3	100.0	88.5	10.8	.7	100.0	66.1	30.7	3.2	100.0	8.4	79.2	12.4
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Anthropology	100.0	99.5	.5	-	100.0	97.9	1.4	.7	100.0	85.4	11.5	3.1	100.0	14.1	76.9	9.0
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	97.5	2.5	-	100.0	73.3	23.3	3.3	100.0	3.1	78.1	18.8
Sociology	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	71.4	28.6	-	100.0	5.9	88.2	5.9
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	100.0	83.3	16.7	-	100.0	83.3	16.7	-	100.0	78.6	21.4	-	100.0	6.7	80.0	13.3
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	96.2	3.8	-	100.0	81.6	18.4	-	100.0	36.0	60.5	3.5	100.0	5.9	78.4	15.7
Teachers colleges	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	52.2	47.8	-	100.0	21.9	75.0	3.1	100.0	-	75.0	25.0
Technological schools	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Theological or religious schools	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	100.0	60.0	40.0	-	100.0	16.7	83.3	-	100.0	16.7	83.3	-
Other independent professional schools	100.0	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Junior colleges	100.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0	-	83.3	16.7	100.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	100.0	6.7	86.7	6.7
Fine arts schools	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE B - 9

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General anthropology	Applied Anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and Personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and Social Anthro-pology	Physical Anthropology	Scientific Linguistics	Social Organization	Social and/or Cultural Change	Mental Health	Sociological	Other
Total	3,209	765	132	343	204	115	588	196	119	212	-	489	1	45
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Anthropology	1,788	327	84	195	72	64	334	105	69	127	-	383	-	28
Sociology and Anthropology	307	60	7	46	16	17	70	20	16	26	-	21	-	8
Sociology	126	29	4	16	9	7	26	7	5	9	-	13	-	1
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	46	3	3	-	6	-	3	4	-	3	-	22	-	2
Nursing	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public health	6	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Social work	9	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	102	32	2	15	10	3	19	7	2	6	-	5	-	1
Liberal arts colleges	493	165	18	45	56	14	82	23	16	35	-	35	-	4
Teachers colleges	151	62	4	14	19	9	27	8	7	-	-	1	-	-
Technological schools	17	3	1	3	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	2	-	1
Theological or religious schools	32	12	4	3	2	-	5	-	2	1	-	2	1	-
Other independent professional schools	7	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	114	63	3	6	8	1	11	19	1	2	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 10

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General anthropology	Applied Anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and Personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and Social Anthropology	Physical Anthropology	Scientific Linguistics	Social Organization	Social and/or Cultural Change	Mental Health	Sociological	Other
Total	100.0	23.8	4.1	10.7	6.4	3.6	18.3	6.1	3.7	6.6	-	15.2	1/	1.4
Institutions with graduate departments of:														
Anthropology	100.0	18.3	4.7	10.9	4.0	3.6	18.7	5.9	3.9	7.1	-	21.4	-	1.6
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	19.5	2.3	15.0	5.2	5.5	22.8	6.5	5.2	8.5	-	6.8	-	2.6
Sociology	100.0	23.0	3.2	12.7	7.1	5.5	20.6	5.5	4.0	7.1	-	10.3	-	.8
Institutions with professional schools of:														
Medicine	100.0	6.5	6.5	-	13.0	-	6.5	8.7	-	6.5	-	47.8	-	4.3
Nursing	100.0	25.0	-	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-
Public health	100.0	16.7	33.3	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-
Social work	100.0	22.2	-	-	22.2	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	44.4	-	-
Other institutions:														
Universities	100.0	31.4	2.0	14.7	9.8	2.9	18.6	6.9	2.0	5.9	-	4.9	-	1.0
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	33.5	3.7	9.1	11.4	2.8	16.6	4.7	3.2	7.1	-	7.1	-	.8
Teachers colleges	100.0	41.1	2.6	9.3	12.6	6.0	17.9	5.3	4.6	-	-	.7	-	-
Technological schools	100.0	17.6	5.9	17.6	-	-	23.5	5.9	-	11.8	-	11.8	-	5.9
Theological or religious schools	100.0	37.5	12.5	9.4	6.3	-	15.6	-	6.3	3.1	-	6.3	3.1	-
Other independent professional schools	100.0	28.6	-	-	28.6	-	28.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges	100.0	55.3	2.6	5.3	7.0	.9	9.6	16.7	.9	1.8	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	100.0	60.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Less than .05 percent.

TABLE B - 11

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General anthropology	Applied anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and social anthropology	Physical anthropology	Scientific linguistics	Social organization	Mental health	Sociological
Total	26	1	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	2	10	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	10	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
State & county mental hospitals	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3[a]	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[b]	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	16	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	5	2
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	10	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4[c]	2
State departments of public health	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1[d]	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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a/ Includes 1 specialty in Social organization of treatment facilities and 2 specialties in Culture and psychobiological stress.

b/ Includes 1 specialty in Cultural factors in psychological development and 1 specialty in mental retardation.

c/ Includes 1 specialty in Cultural factors in mental illness, 1 specialty in Deviant behavior and social control, 1 specialty in Value systems in psychosocial adjustment, and 1 specialty in Culture and psychobiological stress.

d/ Includes 1 specialty in Cultural factors in psychological development.

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE B - 12

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Social organization of treatment facilities	Cultural factors in mental illness	Epidemiology of mental health and illness	Deviant behavior and social control	Cultural factors in psychological development	Trans-cultural studies of cognition	Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	Culture and psychobiological stress	Social and/or cultural change	Anthropology, medical	Sociological	Other
Total	489	37	83	46	60	70	81	61	45	-	3	1	2
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	383	29	54	38	46	56	68	51	39	-	1	-	1
Sociology and Anthropology	21	1	6	-	2	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
Sociology	13	1	1	-	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	22	3	12	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Social work	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	5	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	35	1	8	3	9	3	4	3	4	-	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Technological schools	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

[1] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 13

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Social organization of treatment facilities	Cultural factors in mental illness	Epidemiology of mental health and illness	Deviant behavior and social control	Cultural factors in psychological development	Trans-cultural studies in cognition	Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	Culture and psychobiological stress	Social and/or cultural change	Anthropology, medical	Sociological	Other
Total	100.0	7.6	17.0	9.4	12.3	14.3	16.6	12.5	9.2	-	.6	.2	.4
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	100.0	7.6	14.1	9.9	12.0	14.6	17.8	13.3	10.2	-	.3	-	.3
Sociology and Anthropology	100.0	4.8	28.6	-	9.5	23.8	19.0	9.5	4.8	-	-	-	-
Sociology	100.0	7.7	7.7	-	23.1	7.7	23.1	23.1	-	-	-	7.7	-
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	100.0	13.6	54.5	9.1	-	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	9.1	-	4.5
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Social work	100.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	100.0	-	20.0	40.0	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	2.9	22.9	8.6	25.7	8.6	11.4	8.6	11.4	-	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Technological schools	100.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	100.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE B-14

ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES PAID (9-10 MONTHS) BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND RANK
1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions					Part-Time Positions				
		Institutions With Graduate Departments of					Institutions With Graduate Departments of			
	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Four Ranks										
Median salary[1]	$10,100	$11,600	$9,600	$8,300	-	$8,900	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	773	402	138	117	116	192	70	27	45	50
Under $5,000	3	-	1	1	1	17	12	1	4	-
$5,000- 6,499	22	5	4	5	8	19	4	6	6	3
6,500- 7,999	109	21	20	38	30	31	-	6	15	10
8,000- 9,499	200	94	42	33	31	48	18	7	11	12
9,500-10,999	127	63	25	18	21	21	8	1	3	9
11,000-12,499	81	38	22	8	13	16	6	1	2	7
12,500-13,999	63	43	8	6	6	13	2	3	2	6
14,000-15,499	58	39	8	7	4	11	5	2	2	2
15,500-16,999	19	10	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
17,000-18,499	45	43	1	-	1	6	6	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	13	13	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
20,000 and over	33	33	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Full Professor										
Median salary[1]	$15,400	$17,000	$14,300*	$13,100*	-	$13,900	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	222	159	25	20	18	56	24	6	13	13
Under $8,000	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	-
$8,000- 9,499	5	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-
9,500-10,999	8	1	2	3	2	6	2	-	2	2
11,000-12,499	12	3	1	4	4	7	-	1	2	4
12,500-13,999	36	23	5	4	4	11	2	3	2	4
14,000-15,499	50	33	8	7	2	11	5	2	2	2
15,500-16,999	19	10	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
17,000-18,499	44	43	1	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	13	13	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
20,000 and over	33	33	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	85	32	20	16	17	37	12	3	12	10

TABLE B-14 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions					Part-Time Positions				
		Institutions With Graduate Departments of					Institutions With Graduate Departments of			
	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Associate Professor										
Median salary[1]	$11,200	$11,800	$11,000*	$10,000*	-	$10,100	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	177	85	41	25	26	30	12	2	7	9
Under $8,000	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	1
$8,000- 9,499	14	2	-	7	5	8	1	1	4	2
9,500-10,999	64	22	18	12	12	10	5	1	1	3
11,000-12,499	62	35	20	4	3	8	6	-	-	2
12,500-13,999	26	20	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
14,000-15,499	8	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
15,500-16,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	94	26	22	22	24	27	10	2	7	8
Assistant Professor										
Median salary[1]	$8,800	$8,800	$8,500	$8,000	-	$8,400	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	264	124	47	49	44	47	14	8	13	12
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
$5,000- 6,499	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
6,500- 7,999	46	4	9	23	10	16	-	4	6	6
8,000- 9,499	156	80	34	23	19	26	13	4	6	3
9,500-10,999	53	40	4	3	6	2	1	-	-	1
11,000-12,499	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
12,500-13,999	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	138	30	30	41	37	34	10	4	12	8

TABLE B-14 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Full-Time Positions					Part-Time Positions				
		Institutions With Graduate Departments of					Institutions With Graduate Departments of			
	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other	All Institutions	Anthropology	Sociology, and Sociology and Anthropology	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Instructor										
Median salary1/	$7,300	$7,500*	$7,000*	$6,600*	-	$6,300	-	-	-	-
No. of positions	110	34	25	23	28	59	20	11	12	16
Under $5,000	3	-	1	1	1	16	12	1	3	-
$5,000- 6,499	18	5	4	5	4	16	4	6	4	2
6,500- 7,999	61	17	11	15	18	11	-	2	5	4
8,000- 9,499	25	12	7	2	4	13	4	2	-	7
9,500-10,999	2	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
11,000-12,499	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	82	16	19	22	25	37	6	7	10	14

1/ Medians shown for "All Institutions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Institutions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians are not reported for types of institutions (or other category) for which fewer than 15 institutions reported salary information with the number of positions by rank. In some "combined" classes, where unlike distributions are reported together because of the limited number of institutions reporting in individual classes, the combined median has not been computed, as being not very meaningful (because of differences in response rates on salary information between classes). Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions, and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

TABLE B-15

FULL-TIME ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES PAID (9-10 MONTHS) BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RANK
1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions1/	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Four Ranks					
Median salary2/	$10,100	$10,100	$10,000	$9,000*	$9,800
No. of positions	773	243	216	78	232
Under $5,000	3	1	-	-	1
5,000- 6,499	22	6	10	3	3
6,500- 7,999	109	30	26	24	28
8,000- 9,499	200	69	62	15	54
9,500-10,999	127	36	29	8	52
11,000-12,499	81	30	18	9	24
12,500-13,999	63	19	15	6	23
14,000-15,499	58	6	20	11	21
15,500-16,999	19	15	1	1	2
17,000-18,499	45	15	9	1	20
18,500-19,999	13	-	9	-	4
20,000 and over	33	16	17	-	-
Full Professor					
Median salary2/	$15,400	$16,000	-	$13,300*	$14,800*
No. of positions	222	67	61	23	71
Under $8,000	2	1	-	1	-
$8,000- 9,499	5	1	-	3	1
9,500-10,999	8	2	1	3	2
11,000-12,499	12	6	1	-	5
12,500-13,999	36	5	3	5	23
14,000-15,499	50	6	20	10	14
15,500-16,999	19	15	1	1	2
17,000-18,499	44	15	9	-	20
18,500-19,999	13	-	9	-	4
20,000 and over	33	16	17	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	85	31	14	17	23

TABLE B-15 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions1/	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Associate Professor					
Median salary2/	$11,200	$11,000	$11,000*	-	$11,000*
No. of positions	177	65	48	16	46
Under $8,000	2	1	-	1	-
$8,000- 9,499	14	9	1	1	3
9,500-10,999	64	18	19	5	20
11,000-12,499	62	24	16	6	16
12,500-13,999	26	13	12	1	-
14,000-15,499	8	-	-	1	7
15,500-16,999	-	-	-	-	-
17,000-18,499	1	-	-	1	-
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	94	35	22	13	23
Assistant Professor					
Median salary2/	$8,800	$8,800	$8,500	-	$8,500
No. of positions	264	82	71	21	89
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	2	-	2	-	-
6,500- 7,999	46	15	10	8	12
8,000- 9,499	156	51	50	10	45
9,500-10,999	53	15	9	-	29
11,000-12,499	6	-	-	3	3
12,500-13,999	1	1	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	138	51	38	14	34

TABLE B-15 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	All Regions1/	Region			
		North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest
Instructor					
Median salary2/	$7,300	$7,500*	$7,000*	$7,000*	$7,200*
No. of positions	110	29	36	18	26
Under $5,000	3	1	-	-	1
$5,000- 6,499	18	5	8	2	3
6,500- 7,999	61	14	16	15	16
8,000- 9,499	25	8	11	1	5
9,500-10,999	2	1	-	-	1
11,000-12,499	1	-	1	-	-
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	82	24	21	15	21

1/ "All Regions" includes the four major regions, plus a few outlying areas: American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The extent of reporting from these areas was so limited that they have no significance as a separate category, but they are included in the combined figures for completeness.

2/ Medians shown for "All Regions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different regions. All medians shown on this table reflect different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Regions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

Key to Geographic Regions

North Atlantic
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

Great Lakes and Plains
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- South Dakota
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

Southeast
- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- West Virginia

West and Southwest
- Alaska
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Texas
- Utah
- Washington

SOURCE: Higher Education Salaries, 1962-63 Office of Education, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, OE-S3015-63

TABLE B-16

ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES
DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF RANGE OF SALARIES
PAID BY TYPE OF AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Median Salary [2]	Number of Positions [1]							
		Total	Under $5, 000	$5, 000 7, 999	$8, 000 10, 999	$11, 000 13, 999	$14, 000 16, 999	$17, 000 19, 999	$20, 000 & over
Total	$11,500	17	-	4	4	3	4	1	1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	14,500	9	-	1	2	1	3	1	1
State & county mental hospitals	15,000	8	-	1	1	1	3	1	1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	9,500	8	-	3	2	2	1	-	-
State departments of correction	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
State departments of public health	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Combines full-time and part-time positions.

[2] All medians were computed from distribution as shown (i. e., $3, 000 salary class interval). Medians were computed only where total for a given category exceeded 4.

TABLE B - 17

CURRENT VACANCIES FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS, BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT	Budgeted			Unbudgeted		
	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total 1/	Full-Time	Part-Time
Total	154	116	22	510	406	67
Institutions of higher education	149	111	22	472	374	65
Institutions with graduate departments of:	80	56	12	212	180	14
Anthropology	51	35	4	130	103	11
Sociology and Anthropology	22	14	8	60	56	2
Sociology	7	7	-	22	21	1
Institutions with professional schools of:	7	7	-	39	22	8
Medicine	2	2	-	30	16	8
Nursing	4	4	-	4	1	-
Public health	1	1	-	3	3	-
Social work	-	-	-	2	2	-
Other institutions:	62	48	10	221	172	43
Universities	9	7	-	28	26	1
Liberal arts colleges	29	22	6	117	91	25
Teachers colleges	15	13	2	44	38	6
Technological schools	3	2	1	8	6	1
Theological or religious schools	1	1	-	3	3	-
Other independent professional schools	3	2	1	4	3	1
Junior colleges 2/	2	1	-	16	5	8
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	1	-	1
Public facilities and agencies	5	5	-	38	32	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	2	2	-	32	28	2
State and county mental hospitals	-	-	-	20	16	2
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	-	-	9	9	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	2	-	3	3	-
Selected state agencies	3	3	-	6	4	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	1	1	-	5	3	-
State departments of public health	2	2	-	1	1	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Totals that exceed the sum of entries under full-time and part-time include positions for which this information is not available.

2/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 18

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research
Total	136	70	5	61	100.0	51.5	3.7	44.9
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Anthropology	51	20	2	29	100.0	39.2	3.9	56.9
Sociology and Anthropology	22	11	3	8	100.0	50.0	13.6	36.4
Sociology	7	4	-	3	100.0	57.1	-	42.9
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	2	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	100.0
Nursing	3	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	100.0
Public health	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:								
Universities	8	4	-	4	100.0	50.0	-	50.0
Liberal arts colleges	22	16	-	6	100.0	72.7	-	27.3
Teachers colleges	14	10	-	4	100.0	71.4	-	28.6
Technological schools	3	3	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Theological or religious schools	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	2	1	-	1	100.0	50.0	-	50.0
Junior colleges 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 19

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research	Total	Teaching	Research	Teaching and Research
Total	416	207	19	190	100.0	49.8	4.6	45.7
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Anthropology	129	58	9	62	100.0	45.0	7.0	48.1
Sociology and Anthropology	55	21	1	33	100.0	38.2	1.8	60.0
Sociology	21	8	3	10	100.0	38.1	14.3	47.6
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	21	-	6	15	100.0	-	28.6	71.4
Nursing	4	1	-	3	100.0	25.0	-	75.0
Public health	3	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	100.0
Social work	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
Other institutions:								
Universities	26	6	-	20	100.0	23.1	-	76.9
Liberal arts colleges	97	66	-	31	100.0	68.0	-	32.0
Teachers colleges	37	29	-	8	100.0	78.4	-	21.6
Technological schools	8	6	-	2	100.0	75.0	-	25.0
Theological or religious schools	3	2	-	1	100.0	66.7	-	33.3
Other independent professional schools	3	2	-	1	100.0	66.7	-	33.3
Junior colleges [1]	7	7	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

[1] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 20

VACANT BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES, BY PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Budgeted Positions				Number of Unbudgeted Positions			
	Total	Planning and Program Operations 1/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other	Total	Planning and Program Operations 1/	Research and Statistics	Administration and Other
Total	3	-	2	1	35	12	22	1
Public mental hospitals and institutions	2	-	2	-	30	12	17	1
State & county mental hospitals	-	-	-	-	19	9	9	1
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	9	3	6	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Selected state agencies	1	-	-	1	5	-	5	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
State departments of public health	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Reported as Operations and Services, Programs, by "Public mental hospitals and institutions".

TABLE B - 21

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	137	117	19	1	100.0	85.4	13.9	.7
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Anthropology	46	46	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	22	13	9	-	100.0	59.1	40.9	-
Sociology	7	7	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Nursing	4	4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Public health	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:								
Universities	8	8	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	26	21	5	-	100.0	80.8	19.2	-
Teachers colleges	13	10	3	-	100.0	76.9	23.1	-
Technological schools	3	2	-	1	100.0	66.7	-	33.3
Theological or religious schools	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	3	2	1	-	100.0	66.7	33.3	-
Junior colleges 1/	1	-	1	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B -22

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions				Percentage of Positions			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	448	368	60	20	100.0	82.1	13.4	4.5
Institutions with graduate departments of:								
Anthropology	130	101	11	18	100.0	77.7	8.5	13.8
Sociology and Anthropology	55	54	1	-	100.0	98.2	1.8	-
Sociology	21	20	1	-	100.0	95.2	4.8	-
Institutions with professional schools of:								
Medicine	30	19	11	-	100.0	63.3	36.7	-
Nursing	4	4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Public health	3	3	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Social work	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Other institutions:								
Universities	28	27	1	-	100.0	96.4	3.6	-
Liberal arts colleges	111	91	20	-	100.0	82.0	18.0	-
Teachers colleges	42	36	6	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-
Technological schools	8	6	-	2	100.0	75.0	-	25.0
Theological or religious schools	2	2	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	4	2	2	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	-
Junior colleges 1/	7	1	6	-	100.0	14.3	85.7	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	-	1	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 23

VACANT BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Budgeted Positions				Number of Unbudgeted Positions			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	5	5	-	-	34	25	6	3
Public mental hospitals and institutions	2	2	-	-	29	20	6	3
State & county mental hospitals	-	-	-	-	17	10	4	3
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
Selected state agencies	3	3	-	-	5	5	-	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
State departments of public health	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B - 24

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY ACADEMIC RANK AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions						Percentage of Positions					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
Total	134	22	32	62	6	12	100.0	16.4	23.9	46.3	4.5	9.0
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Anthropology	49	7	7	30	1	4	100.0	14.3	14.3	61.2	2.0	8.2
Sociology and Anthropology	20	1	5	5	1	8	100.0	5.0	25.0	25.0	5.0	40.0
Sociology	7	1	1	5	-	-	100.0	14.3	14.3	71.4	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	2	1	-	1	-	-	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	-	-
Nursing	4	-	4	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
Public health	1	-	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	7	1	4	2	-	-	100.0	14.3	57.1	28.6	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	23	8	5	9	1	-	100.0	34.8	21.7	39.1	4.3	-
Teachers colleges	13	2	3	6	2	-	100.0	15.4	23.1	46.2	15.4	-
Technological schools	3	-	1	1	1	-	100.0	-	33.3	33.3	33.3	-
Theological or religious schools	1	-	-	1	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Other independent professional schools	3	-	1	2	-	-	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	1	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 25

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY ACADEMIC RANK AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Number of Positions						Percentage of Positions					
	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	Total	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
Total	426	64	94	193	34	41	100.0	15.0	22.1	45.3	8.0	9.6
Institutions with graduate departments of:												
Anthropology	111	13	15	48	4	31	100.0	11.7	13.5	43.2	3.6	27.9
Sociology and Anthropology	57	11	10	35	1	-	100.0	19.3	17.5	61.4	1.8	-
Sociology	22	3	4	14	1	-	100.0	13.6	18.2	63.6	4.5	-
Institutions with professional schools of:												
Medicine	21	1	5	6	1	8	100.0	4.8	23.8	28.6	4.8	38.1
Nursing	4	1	3	-	-	-	100.0	25.0	75.0	-	-	-
Public health	3	-	1	2	-	-	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
Social work	1	-	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
Other institutions:												
Universities	25	3	8	14	-	-	100.0	12.0	32.0	56.0	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	109	22	25	51	11	-	100.0	20.2	22.9	46.8	10.1	-
Teachers colleges	44	5	18	18	2	1	100.0	11.4	40.9	40.9	4.5	2.3
Technological schools	8	1	-	5	2	-	100.0	12.5	-	62.5	25.0	-
Theological or religious schools	3	2	1	-	-	-	100.0	66.7	33.3	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	4	1	2	-	1	-	100.0	25.0	50.0	-	25.0	-
Junior colleges 1/	13	1	1	-	10	1	100.0	7.7	7.7	-	76.9	7.7
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	-	-	-	1	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 26

VACANT BUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADMIC RANK, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total 1/	20	19	1	-	29	29	-	-	57	52	5	-	5	1	3	1
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Anthropology	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	27	27	-	-	1	1	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sociology	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	6	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	4	1	-	2	-	2	-
Technological schools	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Theological or religious schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges 2/	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ Excludes staff in institutions where no ranking system is present.

2/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 27

VACANT UNBUDGETED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY ACADEMIC RANK, BY HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Full Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor				Instructor			
	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	Total	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.
Total	54	54	-	-	83	78	5	-	188	175	13	-	28	7	19	2
Institutions with graduate departments of:																
Anthropology	13	13	-	-	15	15	-	-	48	48	-	-	4	3	1	-
Sociology and Anthropology	8	8	-	-	6	6	-	-	30	30	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sociology	3	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	13	13	-	-	1	-	1	-
Institutions with professional schools of:																
Medicine	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	-
Nursing	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:																
Universities	3	3	-	-	8	8	-	-	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	18	18	-	-	24	22	2	-	53	43	10	-	10	3	7	-
Teachers colleges	4	4	-	-	13	11	2	-	17	15	2	-	1	1	-	-
Technological schools	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	2
Theological or religious schools	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Junior colleges 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

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1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 28

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General anthropology	Applied Anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and Personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and social anthropology	Physical Anthropology	Scientific Linguistics	Social Organization	Social and/or Cultural Change	Mental health	Other
Total	262	88	7	20	18	10	41	24	14	14	2	20	4
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	78	13	3	4	5	3	18	6	8	8	-	6	4
Sociology and Anthropology	42	15	1	7	2	2	5	4	1	2	-	3	-
Sociology	14	2	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	1	-
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Nursing	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	16	7	-	3	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	50	27	1	2	5	-	6	6	1	-	-	2	-
Teachers colleges	43	18	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	2	-	3	-
Technological schools	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 29

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	General anthropology	Applied anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and social anthropology	Physical anthropology	Scientific linguistics	Social organization	Mental health	Sociological	Other
Total	869	219	62	60	71	16	112	83	58	47	129	1	11
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	214	46	14	21	11	1	35	28	25	17	14	-	2
Sociology and Anthropology	99	21	3	9	7	3	11	15	10	8	10	-	2
Sociology	40	11	1	2	3	1	5	5	1	2	6	-	3
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	56	4	1	-	5	-	2	2	1	2	39	-	-
Nursing	13	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-
Public health	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Social work	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	52	10	3	5	6	1	11	3	4	4	4	-	1
Liberal arts colleges	221	73	11	12	23	3	25	20	12	6	34	-	2
Teachers colleges	114	30	25	9	9	4	13	7	3	3	9	1	1
Technological schools	15	5	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	9	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	8	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	19	13	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed either in teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 30

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY 1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General anthropology	Applied anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and social anthropology	Physical anthropology	Scientific linquistics	Social organization	Mental health	Sociological
Total	14	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
State & county mental hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2[a]	-
Selected state agencies	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4[b]	-
State departments of public health	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[c]	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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a/ Includes 1 specialty in Social organization of treatment facilities and 1 specialty in Cultural factors in mental illness.

b/ Includes 1 specialty in Social organization of treatment facilities, 1 in Epidemiology of mental health and illness, 1 specialty in Cultural factors in mental illness, and 1 specialty in trans-cultural studies of cognition.

c/ One specialty in Cultural factors in psychological development.

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE B - 31

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	General anthropology	Applied anthropology	Archaeology	Culture and personality	Ethnohistory	Ethnology and social anthropology	Physical anthropology	Scientific linguistics	Social organization	Mental health	Other
Total	70	1	2	-	4	1	4	2	1	7	46	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	64	-	2	-	4	1	3	2	1	7	42	2
State & county mental hospitals	47	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	4	33	2
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	13	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	7	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Selected state agencies	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
State departments of public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE B - 32

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT BUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Social organization of treatment facilities	Cultural factors in mental illness	Epidemiology of mental health and illness	Deviant behavior and social control	Cultural factors in psychological development	Trans-cultural studies of cognition	Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	Culture and psychobiological stress	Social and/or cultural change	Anthropology, medical	Sociological	Other
Total	20	1	3	1	2	5	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sociology	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technological schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

1/ Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 33

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NUMBER BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Total	Social organization of treatment facilities	Cultural factors in mental illness	Epidemiology of mental health and illness	Deviant behavior and social control	Cultural factors in psychological development	Trans-cultural studies in cognition	Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	Culture and psychobiological stress	Social and/or cultural change	Anthropology, medical	Sociological	Other
Total	129	8	21	9	14	23	18	14	20	-	2	-	-
Institutions with graduate departments of:													
Anthropology	14	-	1	2	-	1	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Sociology and Anthropology	10	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sociology	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Institutions with professional schools of:													
Medicine	39	5	10	2	6	5	2	1	6	-	2	-	-
Nursing	7	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Public health	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Social work	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other institutions:													
Universities	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal arts colleges	34	2	5	4	4	7	5	3	4	-	-	-	-
Teachers colleges	9	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Technological schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theological or religious schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior colleges [1/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed in either teaching or research. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

[1/] Actual numbers based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 34

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTIES REQUIRED FOR VACANT UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY OR AGENCY

1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Total	Social organization of treatment facilities	Cultural factors in mental illness	Epidemiology of mental health and illness	Deviant behavior and social control	Cultural factors in psychological development	Trans-cultural studies of cognition	Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	Culture and psychobiological stress	Mental retardation
Total	46	10	8	7	8	3	-	4	4	2
Public mental hospitals and institutions	42	10	8	5	6	3	-	4	4	2
State & county mental hospitals	33	6	7	5	5	2	-	4	4	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	7	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Respondents were instructed to report no more than two specialties in which each anthropologist was presently employed. Respondents in some cases reported the employment of anthropologists but did not report their specialties.

TABLE B-35

VACANT BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF REPORTED SALARY RANGE (9-10 MONTHS) BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND RANK

1 October 1965

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Budgeted Full-Time Positions, All Institutions	Unbudgeted Full-Time Positions			
		All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Four Ranks					
Median salary2/	$9,400	$9,900	$10,000	$9,000	-
No. of positions	59	229	113	57	59
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	2	3	-	2	1
6,500- 7,999	4	14	2	6	6
8,000- 9,499	26	82	38	27	17
9,500-10,999	4	53	23	12	18
11,000-12,499	10	37	23	7	7
12,500-13,999	6	11	7	2	2
14,000-15,499	2	11	9	-	2
15,500-16,999	3	8	3	1	4
17,000-18,499	1	6	4	-	2
18,500-19,999	-	2	2	-	-
20,000 and over	1	2	2	-	-
Full Professor					
Median salary2/	-	$14,200	-	-	-
No. of positions	11	39	18	14	7
Under $8,000	-	2	-	1	1
$8,000- 9,499	-	4	-	4	-
9,500-10,999	1	4	-	2	2
11,000-12,499	2	4	-	4	-
12,500-13,999	2	5	2	2	1
14,000-15,499	1	5	5	-	-
15,500-16,999	3	6	3	1	2
17,000-18,499	1	5	4	-	1
18,500-19,999	-	2	2	-	-
20,000 and over	1	2	2	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	11	34	14	13	7

TABLE B-35 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Budgeted Full-Time Positions, All Institutions	Unbudgeted Full-Time Positions			
		All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Associate Professor					
Median salary2/	$11,900*	$10,900	$12,100*	-	-
No. of positions	15	59	20	13	26
Under $8,000	-	1	-	1	-
$8,000- 9,499	3	11	-	5	6
9,500-10,999	1	18	2	4	12
11,000-12,499	6	15	9	3	3
12,500-13,999	4	6	5	-	1
14,000-15,499	1	6	4	-	2
15,500-16,999	-	1	-	-	1
17,000-18,499	-	1	-	-	1
18,500-19,999	-	-	-	-	-
20,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	15	53	16	13	24
Assistant Professor					
Median salary2/	$8,800	$9,300	$9,200	$9,000	-
No. of positions	29	120	71	27	22
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	-	2	-	1	1
6,500- 7,999	3	5	1	3	1
8,000- 9,499	22	63	35	17	11
9,500-10,999	2	31	21	6	4
11,000-12,499	2	18	14	-	4
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	1	-	-	1
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	25	83	39	25	19

TABLE B-35 (Cont'd.)

RANK AND REPORTED SALARY	Budgeted Full-Time Positions, All Institutions	Unbudgeted Full-Time Positions			
		All Institutions	Graduate Departments1/	Liberal Arts Colleges	Other
Instructor					
Median salary2/	-		-	-	-
No. of positions	4	11	4	3	4
Under $5,000	-	-	-	-	-
$5,000- 6,499	2	1	-	1	-
6,500- 7,999	1	6	1	1	4
8,000- 9,499	1	4	3	1	-
9,500-10,999	-	-	-	-	-
11,000-12,499	-	-	-	-	-
12,500-13,999	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-
No. of institutions reporting positions with salaries	4	10	3	3	4

1/ Includes graduate departments of Anthropology, Sociology and Anthropology, and Sociology.

2/ Medians shown for "All Institutions" are based on the total response and reflect any effects of different response rates from different types of institutions.

For "All Institutions" medians are derived from the frequency distributions shown in this table. All other medians are from the distribution of actual midpoints. All medians are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Medians are not reported for types of institutions (or other category) for which fewer than 15 institutions reported salary information with the number of positions by rank. In some "combined" classes, where unlike distributions are reported together because of the limited number of institutions reporting in individual classes, the combined median has not been computed, as being not very meaningful (because of differences in response rates on salary information between classes). Medians identified with an asterisk (*) are computed from reports from fewer than 25 institutions, and are regarded as subject to a sampling variability (with about one chance in three) of as much as 20 percent.

TABLE B-36

VACANT BUDGETED AND UNBUDGETED ANTHROPOLOGIST POSITIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND AGENCIES DISTRIBUTED BY MIDPOINT OF REPORTED SALARY RANGE BY TYPE OF AGENCY
1 OCTOBER 1965

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Number of Positions 1/								
	Median Salary 2/	Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 7,999	$8,000 10,999	$11,000 13,999	$14,000 16,999	$17,000 19,999	$20,000 & over
				BUDGETED					
Total	$12,500	5	-	-	1	3	-	1	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	-	2	-	-	1	1		-	-
State & county mental hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Selected state agencies	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public health	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				UNBUDGETED					
Total	11,900	23	-	4	5	8	2	4	-
Public mental hospitals and institutions	11,600	21	-	4	5	8	2	2	-
State & county mental hospitals	10,500	13	-	4	3	4	-	2	-
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	12,000	6	-	-	2	3	1	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Selected state agencies	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
State departments of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of mental health	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
State departments of public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Combines full-time and part-time positions.

2/ All medians were computed from distribution as shown (i. e., $3,000 salary class interval). Medians were computed only where total for a given category exceeded 4.

TABLE B-37

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY ACADEMIC YEAR 1970-71.

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	Staff Additions Needed by Academic Year 1970-71 1/					Additions By Primary Work Activity 2/					
		Replacements		New Positions		Number (Full-time Equivalent)			Percentage Primarily in Mental Health 3/		
	Total	Total	At Rank of Full Professor	Total	At Rank of Full Professor	Total	Teaching	Research	Total	Teaching	Research
Total	1,788	482	135	1,306	264	1,329	1,060	269	15	10	36
Institutions with graduate departments of:											
Anthropology	358	143	45	215	44	330	274	56	18	13	41
Sociology and Anthropology	204	61	21	143	36	194	130	64	14	11	22
Sociology	97	32	6	65	19	78	54	24	26	22	33
Institutions with professional schools of:											
Medicine	46	7	2	39	7	60	22	38	73	77	71
Nursing	8	3	3	5	4	10	8	2	50	38	100
Public health	9	1	-	8	2	6	2	4	50	50	50
Social work	4	1	-	3	1	4	3	1	100	100	100
Other institutions:											
Universities	73	18	4	55	17	60	43	17	8	7	12
Liberal arts colleges	412	124	32	288	69	313	268	45	8	4	29
Teachers colleges	432	44	11	388	40	165	154	11	6	4	18
Technological schools	16	6	-	10	2	14	12	2	14	8	50
Theological or religious schools	14	6	2	8	3	10	9	1	-	-	-
Other independent professional schools	8	-	-	8	4	8	4	4	25	25	25
Junior colleges 4/	100	35	8	65	15	71	71	-	-	-	-
Fine arts schools	5	1	1	4	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other less than 4-year institutions	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

1/ Exclusive of vacant (budgeted and unbudgeted) positions reported as of 1 October 1965, and shown in Table B-17.

2/ Response to this question was not always consistent with data reported for "Staff additions by Academic Year, 1970-71."

3/ Percentages may overstate participation in mental health work activities because original data on staff additions needed in mental health work activities were reported in number of persons. Total number of additions by primary work activity was reported in full-time equivalents.

4/ Actual number based on 50% sample.

TABLE B - 38

ESTIMATED FUTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND STATE AGENCIES BY 1970

TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY OR AGENCY	Staff Additions Needed by 1970			Additions By Primary Work Activity			
				Number(Full-time Equivalent)			
	Total	Replacements	New Positions	Total	Planning and Program Operations	Research and Statistics	Percentage Primarily in Mental Health
Total	34	6	28	33	12	21	76
Public mental hospitals and institutions	28	5	23	26	10	16	92
State & county mental hospitals	25	4	21	25	10	15 1/	92
Public institutions for the mentally retarded	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
VA neuro-psychiatric hospitals	1	-	1	1	-	1	100
Selected state agencies	6	1	5	7	2	5	29
State departments of correction	3	-	3	3	2	1	-
State departments of mental health	-	-	-	2	-	2	100
State departments of public health	3	1	2	2	-	2	-
State departments of public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 1 listed as other.

NOTE: Figures are listed as reported by respondents. In some instances breakdowns by work activity are inconsistent with breakdowns into replacements and new positions.

APPENDIX C

Methodology

METHODOLOGY

Development of the Universe

This survey was undertaken to provide information on the supply of and demand for sociologists and anthropologists in the United States. It was determined that the most feasible way to obtain such data was to query employing establishments, rather than individual sociologists and anthropologists. A long list of various types of establishments was considered and was refined as a result of field work, decisions by the advisory committee, and pretests.

Population Surveyed

The development of the survey universe involved extensive field visits to a variety of establishments to ascertain: (1) the extent of their employment of sociologists and anthropologists; (2) problems in identifying such personnel; (3) ability to respond to specific questions as to personnel currently employed, vacant positions for which such personnel were currently desired, and methods for estimating future demand for sociologists and anthropologists; (4) extent of cooperation that might be anticipated in the survey; and (5) to obtain suggestions for specific improvements in the survey design. In addition to the field work and a series of pretests, the NIMH advisory committee, the professional societies, and various NIMH personnel made many valuable recommendations concerning the universe, specific questionnaire items and the methodology generally.

The broad universe finally selected for the study and the sources of information for identifying the establishments in each segment of the universe were as follows:

INSTITUTIONS WITH GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND COMBINED DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY. The source was the *American Sociological Association Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1965*, and the *American Anthropological Association Guide to Graduate Departments of Anthropology, 1965.*

INSTITUTIONS HAVING PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK. The source was *The Journal of the American Hospital Association*, Guide Issue, April 1, 1965.

GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF NURSING. These were obtained from a listing provided by the National Institute of Mental Health. Four-year nursing schools were surveyed as part of the universe of other institutions of higher education.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES. These were obtained from the Office of Education "Universe of Institutions of Higher Education, 1964–65."

JUNIOR COLLEGES. Obtained from the same source as that for four-year colleges. (A 50-percent sample was taken of the junior colleges.)

SELECTED TYPES OF STATE AGENCIES. These were obtained from the following directories: *American Correctional Association Directory of State and Federal Correctional Institutions, 1965;* Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *USPHS Directory of State and Territorial Health Authorities, 1965;* and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, *Directory of State Agencies, 1964.*

PUBLIC MENTAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES: STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. Information was obtained from the *NIMH Directory of Institutions for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded, 1964;* and Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals, from a Veterans Administration listing.

Types of Establishments Included in the Survey

Within the general universe and identified from the source documents cited, the types of employers included in the survey were institutions of higher education, public mental hospitals and institutions, and selected State agencies.

Within selected institutions of higher education the reporting units were: [1]

- All graduate departments of:
  - Sociology.
  - Anthropology.
  - Sociology and anthropology.
- All professional graduate schools of:
  - Medicine.
  - Nursing.
  - Public health.
  - Social work.
- All other institutions of higher education:
  - Universities (reporting units with undergraduate departments of sociology and/or anthropology or in combination with another discipline).
  - Liberal arts colleges.
  - Teachers colleges.
  - Technological schools.
  - Theological or religious schools.
  - Other independent professional schools.
  - Junior colleges (50-percent sample).
  - Fine arts schools.
  - Other less than 4-year institutions.
- Public mental hospitals and institutions:
  - State and county mental hospitals.
  - Public institutions for the mentally retarded.
  - Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals.
- Selected State agencies:
  - State departments of correction.
  - State departments of mental health.
  - State departments of public health.
  - State departments of public welfare.

Types of Establishments Excluded From the Survey

Some types of employers who are known to employ sociologists and anthropologists were excluded from the survey. These employers, conceived of as part of the original universe but later excluded, are correctional institutions, city agencies and departments, international organizations, specialized schools such as those in urban planning, foundations, nonprofit organizations, museums, and the Federal Government.

Information obtained in interviews with personnel in correctional institutions, city agencies and departments, and international organizations resulted in the exclusion of these types of employers. Indications were that there were not sufficient numbers of sociologists or anthropologists to warrant the inclusion of these employer types in the survey.

Foundations and nonprofit organizations were excluded based on the results of a mail pretest. A subsurvey was made of 15 of the largest philanthropic foundations (defined as those making the highest dollar volume of grants annually in the fields of humanities and social welfare) to determine the extent to which they employed sociologists and anthropologists. None of the 15 reported having either sociologists or anthropologists on their staffs. Another subsurvey of 50 nonprofit organizations resulted in the exclusion of this group.

Museums were not surveyed separately. Information obtained from the American Anthropological Association indicated that a majority of museums in the United States have an affiliation with a university graduate department. As a result, anthropologists on museum staffs were included in the survey via their educational affiliation.

Extensive conferences were carried out with Federal agency personnel, particularly with representatives of the Civil Service Commission, to determine whether sociologists and anthropologists employed by the Federal Government could be identified. These discussions revealed that the job title "sociologist" was not introduced into the Federal job classification system until July 1965 and that both sociologists and anthropologists are likely to have other job titles in the Federal civil service. Thus, no central source of information or single set of job titles would have served to identify them.

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[1] Copies of the reporting forms, containing instructions to the respondents, will be found in Appendix D. The graduate departments, as shown above, were requested to report on the needs for their entire institution except for those professional graduate schools noted above which were surveyed separately. Thus, the same university may have several separate reporting units.

The possibilities of utilizing data already contained in the automatic data processing systems of various Federal Government departments were explored. This inquiry revealed that it might be possible to pick up the level and discipline in which an individual was trained from some systems and the job titles from others. However, these characteristics might not bear a close relationship to the current work assignment which was a criterion for inclusion in this study. It became evident that to identify, in the Federal Government service, those individuals who fell within the scope of the study would have required full-scale surveys at high cost within each department. For these reasons the Federal establishment was omitted from the survey.

Field research indicated that among educational institutions, junior colleges were not likely to employ proportionately as many sociologists and anthropologists as the 4-year and graduate schools. It was decided therefore that junior colleges would be included in the survey by means of a 50 percent sample. The data for these institutions, except as specifically noted in the text, are not inflated to represent all junior colleges.

The influence upon our figures of the omission of certain types of employers is recognized. Because some types were excluded, the results of the survey must be considered an undercount of sociologists and anthropologists employed in the United States. Also, the percentage distribution of sociologists and anthropologists among establishments actually surveyed is different from what would have been obtained if all types of employers had been surveyed. Informed opinion and field work as described above dictated that the funds and time available for this survey should be concentrated on the universe as described in the preceding discussion.

Questionnaire Design

The survey design made it necessary to develop and pretest three different questionnaires. It was clear, for example, that to provide for the question of job level or rank, one method was required for academic institutions while another was needed for hospitals and State agencies. Similarly, it was essential to provide separately for the different types of work activities that were characteristic of each type of establishment. As a result, three separate but similar questionnaire forms were utilized:

(1) NIH T 41–1, for institutions of higher education,
(2) NIH T 41–2, for public mental hospitals and institutions,
(3) NIH T 41–5, for selected State agencies.

Basic Definitions Used in Survey

The forms used in the survey, and presented in Appendix D, contain questions which are largely self-explanatory. However, certain definitions and instructions to respondents are worthy of mention here as background for interpreting the survey findings.

To enable respondents in institutions of higher education to identify those members of their staff who fell within the scope of the survey, they were instructed to follow the definition:

> Include sociologists and anthropologists on your staff who are: persons holding degrees in sociology or anthropology including social psychology; teachers with full responsibility for class instruction; other professional staff doing research or teaching; program administrators; professional consultants; persons having training or experience equivalent to at least a bachelor's degree in sociology and anthropology.

For respondents in public mental hospitals and institutions and State agencies the following definition was provided:

> Include sociologists and anthropologists on your staff who are: persons holding degrees in sociology or anthropology including social psychology; research sociologists or anthropologists; senior or associate sociologist or anthropologist; other research workers at full professional level; professional consultants; persons having training or experience equivalent to at least a bachelor's degree in sociology and anthropology.
>
> Note: Exclude persons who are educated as or working as social workers.

To obtain a record of all personnel employed as sociologists or anthropologists it was essential to include those working full time and those working part time. It became clear early in the field work that no single standard for all types of employers could be used as a basis for determination of full-time or part-time employment. However, it also became clear that each institution was readily able to classify personnel in either full-time or part-time status without difficulty in accordance with their own classification.

Although an establishment survey of this type does not preclude double-counting of personnel who may be working part time at two institutions of higher education, the incidence of such cases among the total surveyed is considered to be very low. In the first place, the majority of those covered by the survey are employed full time and the geographic distribution of institutions limits the opportunities for dual employment to relatively few locations in the country.

Mechanics of the Survey

The questionnaires were mailed out in three waves. The first wave, planned to coincide with the calendars of different academic institutions, was mailed the last week of February 1966. Public institution questionnaires were mailed the first week of March. Those to state institutions were placed in the mail during the second week of March.

Followups took the form of letters, telegrams, and telephone calls. Since respondents had been requested to reply in 2 weeks, a mail followup was begun in mid-March. During the first week of April a series of telegrams was dispatched. A month later, final mail requests urging respondents to reply were sent. Finally, early in June 1966, telephone calls were made to the scattering of graduate departments which still had not responded.

In a number of cases where there were obvious inconsistencies in the data, verification was sought from secondary sources. In addition, both manual and computer editing procedures were devised and carried out to check, clarify, and ensure comparability among responses to various questions. The data were punched into cards and then transferred to computer tape from which machine runs were produced.

Response

The response rate to the survey as a whole was 89 percent. Of the total 2,752 schedules mailed out, 2,448 were returned. Of this number, 1,251 establishments reported that they employed sociologists and 514 reported that they employed anthropologists.

In summary form, the response number and rate by type of institution are indicated in table C–1.

TABLE C–1.—RESPONSE RATE BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Type of establishment	Number of schedules mailed	Number of schedules received	Response rate
Educational institutions with graduate departments in sociology, anthropology, and sociology and anthropology	186	176	94.6
All other higher education	1,931	1,747	90.5
Public mental hospitals and institutions	453	402	88.7
Selected State agencies	182	123	67.6
Total	2,752	2,448	89.0

Note: Appendix table A–1 contains more detailed information on response rates by type of establishment.

Analysis of the Salary Data

Reporting Method

The responding establishments were asked to report for each rank the highest and lowest salaries paid (or to be paid for unfilled positions). This seemed especially appropriate for unfilled positions, since such salaries are often not defined precisely but are conceived of by the employer as a range. For part-time personnel, respondents were requested to report the range in salary on the basis of full-time rates. Where full- and part-time positions were reported for the same rank, the same salary range was attributed to both.

Each responding unit in institutions of higher education was asked to report salaries for the academic year and to prorate 12-month salaries on a 9- or 10-month basis. It was assumed that this instruction was followed. (See questionnaires, form NIH T 41-1, section II, footnote 3, Appendix D.)

Data on salaries were collected in this way in order to facilitate and encourage response to these questions. To have requested salary information separately for each staff member in addition to the extensive information solicited in other sections of the schedule might have proved unduly burdensome for those organizations that employ a large number of professionals. This might have discouraged response from establishments whose participation was deemed most important.

An alternative would have been to design the reporting form with predetermined salary class intervals with a column for each rank and ask for the number of professionals in each rank in each salary interval. However, this would have required information on the salaries of individual staff members and was not used.

Summarization and Presentation

The salary information is summarized in terms of the number of positions falling in a particular class interval, such as $8,000 or more but less than $9,500. Since individual salaries were not reported, the study assigned the midpoint of the reported range to each person in the particular rank. For example, if an institution reported that it employed three assistant professors and that the maximum salary was $9,300 and the minimum was $8,300, the midpoint of $8,800 was attributed to each of the three assistant professors for purposes of assignment to the appropriate salary interval. Similarly, if the institution paid a maximum of $10,000 and a minimum of $7,000, the midpoint of $8,500 would have been used. The possible effects of handling the data in this manner are examined in the following section. The 1,251 establishments that reported the employment of sociologists accounted for an average of about five sociologists each. The 514 establishments reporting employment of anthropologists had an average of about four anthropologists each. Since a high and low salary for each of four academic ranks could have been reported, thus giving the opportunity to report eight salaries, a very large proportion of the individual salaries reported are probably actual.

Salary tables are presented in Appendices A and B for the categories of information for which significant data were reported. In certain categories such as unbudgeted vacancies in junior colleges, no response or an insignificant demand was reported. In the category designated "other" in institutions of higher education (i.e., other than full professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors), the salary data reported were adequate in coverage but related to a very heterogeneous group. It included positions with extremes toward both ends of the salary spectrum. At the lower end were junior faculty without tenure, many of whom taught part time while doing graduate work. At the other end of the scale were lecturers, who were highly paid, some teaching only part time. Due to this heterogeneity, the salary data for this category were omitted.

Empirical Evaluation of Method Used To Analyze Salary Data

The salary tables present distributions of midpoints of ranges, weighted by the number of positions involved. A practical basis for confidence in the procedure is afforded by an empirical study of the reports on one rank from a major category of responding educational institutions.

Of 85 graduate departments of sociology responding, 72 reported employment of 213 full-time associate professors of sociology. (Forty-one part-time associate professors were reported in addition.) Salary data covering 151 full-time positions in this rank were furnished by 52 institutions. Specific salaries were reported or imputed for 91 of these positions (not, of course, identified by name), i.e., those instances in which a single salary figure was reported as the high and low for the rank, and those instances in which two reported salary figures (the high and the low) were associated with two full-time positions. These imputations assume, in effect, that the 26 part-time associate professors for whom salary data are available are not paid rates higher or lower than any of the much more numerous full-time associate professors. For each of the other 60 positions, the exact salary paid is indeterminate, but we know the upper limit and lower limit within which it falls. In only 10 institutions did the reported range between the high and low salaries exceed $3,000. These institutions reported 33 associate professors, 20 of which are identified with the high and low salaries of the 10 departments. This leaves 13 positions for which the salary is indeterminate but could be as great as the size of the class interval for which educational institution data are reported—$1,500. (Since the midpoint is attributed to all positions, the maximum differences could be not more than half of the range reported.)

In order to examine the possible effect of these limited uncertainties, the extreme possibilities were considered. First, a distribution of salaries was constructed assuming that only one position was at the reported low salary and that all others were at the reported high. Another distribution was constructed representing the opposite extreme, only one position was at the high salary and all others at the low. Both distributions are very distorted and hypothetical.

A comparison of the results of the survey with the two hypothetical distributions is shown in table C–2.

TABLE C–2.—COMPARISON OF SALARY DATA AS PRESENTED WITH HYPOTHETICAL DISTRIBUTIONS SHOWING MAXIMUM POSSIBLE HIGH AND LOW DISTORTION

Salary	Survey result	Maximum possible distortion	
		High	Low
Median salary	$11,100	$12,000	$10,500
Number of positions	151	151	151
Under $8,000	2	2	2
$8,000 to $9,499	2	8	22
$9,500 to $10,999	47	33	57
$11,000 to $12,499	62	54	42
$12,500 to $13,999	30	26	19
$14,000 to $15,499	6	16	5
$15,500 to $16,999	2	8	2
$17,000 to $18,499		4	2

Note: Data refer to associate professors of sociology in graduate departments of sociology, table A–16.

The hypothetical distributions are more dispersed than that resulting from the technique used in this survey, as would be expected. The median value reported in this case is apparently closely estimated in light of the fact that the most extreme construction of the data could displace it by only $900, or about 8 percent.

APPENDIX D

Questionnaires

(1) Form NIH T 41–1, for institutions of higher education.

(2) Form NIH T 41–2, for public mental hospitals and institutions.

(3) Form NIH T 41–5, for selected State agencies.

YOUR REPLY WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-65-18 Approval Expires 9/30/66
NIH T 41-1 Control No.__________

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

Survey of the Supply of and Demand for Sociologists and Anthropologists

Types of Information Requested

Please fill out all Sections applicable to your institution:

Section I	Filled positions for sociologists
Section II–A	Unfilled budgeted positions for sociologists
Section II–B	Positions for sociologists needed but not budgeted
Section III	Filled positions for anthropologists
Section IV–A	Unfilled budgeted positions for anthropologists
Section IV–B	Positions for anthropologists needed but not budgeted
Section V	Projections for additional sociologists and anthropologists: academic year 1970-1971.
Section VI	Capability for training of sociologists and anthropologists.

Definitions

Include sociologists and anthropologists on your staff who are:

- persons holding degrees in sociology or anthropology including social psychology.
- teachers with full responsibility for class instruction.
- other professional staff doing research or teaching.
- program administrators.
- professional consultants.
- persons having training or experience equivalent to at least a bachelors degree in sociology and anthropology.

Name of Institution: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Part(s) of institution included in this reply:

Department(s) ____________________

School(s) ____________________

Name of person filling out this form: ____________________

Title of person filling out form: ____________________

Date:

Additional Instructions

If your institution does not employ and does not expect to employ sociologists or anthropologists (as defined) please sign above and return the questionnaire in the reply envelope. Also please check this box: ☐

Your cooperation in providing the requested information will contribute greatly to the success of the study.

Please complete this questionnaire and return it in the reply envelope to

Surveys & Research Corporation
1030 – 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Preventing Duplicate Reporting

If a staff member is employed by more than one institution of higher education, report him as part time at your institution.

Personnel on your staff during the academic year who are "visiting" or on sabbatical from another institution should *not* be reported for your institution. Personnel on special leave who are not expected to return should not be reported for your institution.

Report personnel who are on sabbatical leave from your institution as if in their regular capacity on your staff.

SECTION I
FILLED POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF PERSONNEL		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF (full and part-time)							
2. Number of Full-Time and Number of Part-Time Staff – By Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF						
	1. Teaching primarily						
	2. Research primarily						
	3. Teaching and Research						
	4. Other[3]						
	5. Number of above Staff Engaged in Teaching, Research, or Other Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50-59 in Question 5 below.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
	B. PART-TIME STAFF[4]						
	1. Teaching						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Other[3]						
	Number of Staff						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Number of above Staff Engaged in Teaching, Research, or Other Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50-59 in Question 5 below.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
3. Number of Staff by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
4. Salary Range (full-time)[5]	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
5. Number of Specialties held by Incumbents[6]	10 Sociology, General			50 Criminology		
	11 Applied Sociology			51 Family Disorganization		
	12 Methodology			52 Gerontology		
	13 Population			53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction		
	14 Rural Sociology			54 Social Psychiatry		
	15 Urban Sociology			55 Social Deviance		
	16 Social Change and Development			56 Sociology of Sex Behavior		
	17 Social Organization			57 Personal Pathology		
	18 Social Psychology			58 Race and Minority		
	19 Other (specify)			59 Poverty and Dependence		

	NUMBER	DEPARTMENT OR SCHOOL IN WHICH EMPLOYED
6. Sociologists in other depts. or schools in your institution[7]		

---

[1] Report lecturers and highly experienced personnel with approximate corresponding rank level.

[2] Report here teaching and research associates, teaching and research fellows, teaching and research assistants, etc. and other professional staff doing research or teaching.

[3] Include activities such as administration, counseling, etc.

[4] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter of a position. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the rank or position.

[5] Report highest and lowest (full-time equivalent) salary being paid for the rank – to the nearest thousand dollars. Show salary for the Academic Year; prorate 12 month salaries on a 9 or 10 month basis. Source of salary is not significant for purposes of this study.

[6] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently employed in either teaching or research. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff.)

[7] Do not report on staff of the following professional schools which are being surveyed separately: Medicine, Nursing, Social Work, Public Health.

SECTION II

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Sociologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section II, Part B.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIONS		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
2. Primary Work Activity	a. Teaching						
	b. Research						
	c. Teaching and Research						
3. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
4. Salary Range[3] (full-time)	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
5. Number of Specialties[4] Desired for Personnel	10 Sociology, General			50 Criminology		
	11 Applied Sociology			51 Family Disorganization		
	12 Methodology			52 Gerontology		
	13 Population			53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction		
	14 Rural Sociology			54 Social Psychiatry		
	15 Urban Sociology			55 Social Deviance		
	16 Social Change and Development			56 Sociology of Sex Behavior		
	17 Social Organization			57 Personal Pathology		
	18 Social Psychology			58 Race and Minority		
	19 Other (Specify)			59 Poverty and Dependence		

6. Describe in Section VII, p. 7 recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Sociologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section III.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIONS		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
2. Primary Work Activity	a. Teaching						
	b. Research						
	c. Teaching and Research						
3. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
4. Salary Range[3] (full-time)	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
5. Number of Specialties[4] Desired for Personnel	10 Sociology, General			50 Criminology		
	11 Applied Sociology			51 Family Disorganization		
	12 Methodology			52 Gerontology		
	13 Population			53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction		
	14 Rural Sociology			54 Social Psychiatry		
	15 Urban Sociology			55 Social Deviance		
	16 Social Change and Development			56 Sociology of Sex Behavior		
	17 Social Organization			57 Personal Pathology		
	18 Social Psychology			58 Race and Minority		
	19 Other (specify)			59 Poverty and Dependence		

---

[1] Report lecturers and highly experienced personnel with approximate corresponding rank level.

[2] Report here teaching and research associates, teaching and research fellows, teaching and research assistants, and other professional staff doing research or teaching.

[3] Report highest and lowest (full-time equivalent) salary to be paid for the rank to the nearest thousand dollars. Show salary for the Academic Year; prorate 12 month salaries on a 9 or 10 month basis.

[4] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION III
FILLED POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF PERSONNEL		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF (full and part-time)							
2. Number of Full-Time and Number of Part-Time Staff – By Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF						
	1. Teaching primarily						
	2. Research primarily						
	3. Teaching and Research						
	4. Other[3]						
	5. Number of above Staff Engaged in Teaching, Research, or Other Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 40-47 in Question 5 below.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
	B. PART-TIME STAFF[4]						
	1. Teaching						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Other[3]						
	Number of Staff						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Number of above Staff Engaged in Teaching, Research, or Other Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. For examples use 40-47 in Question 5 below.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
3. Number of Staff by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
4. Salary Range (full-time)[5]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

5. Number of Specialties[6] held by Incumbents		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
	30 Anthropology, General,			39 Other (specify)		
	31 Applied Anthropology			40 Social organization of treatment facilities		
	32 Archaeology			41 Cultural factors in mental illness		
	33 Culture and Personality			42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness		
	34 Ethnohistory			43 Deviant behavior and social control		
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology			44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.		
	36 Physical Anthropology			45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition		
	37 Scientific Linguistics			46 Value systems in psychosocial adjstmnt.		
	38 Social Organization			47 Culture and psychobiological stress		

6. Anthropologists in other depts. or schools in your institution[7]	NUMBER	DEPARTMENT OR SCHOOL IN WHICH EMPLOYED

---

[1] Report lecturers and highly experienced personnel with approximate corresponding rank level.

[2] Report here teaching and research associates, teaching and research fellows, teaching and research assistants, etc. and other professional staff doing research or teaching.

[3] Include activities such as administration, counseling, etc.

[4] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter of a position. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the rank or position.

[5] Report highest and lowest (full-time equivalent) salary being paid for the rank – to the nearest thousand dollars. Show salary for the Academic Year; prorate 12 month salaries on a 9 or 10 month basis. Source of salary is not significant for purposes of this study.

[6] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently employed in either teaching or research. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff.)

[7] Do not report on staff of the following professional schools which are being surveyed separately: Medicine, Nursing, Social Work, Public Health.

SECTION IV

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Anthropologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section IV, Part B.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIONS		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
2. Primary Work Activity	a. Teaching						
	b. Research						
	c. Teaching and Research						
3. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
4. Salary Range [3] (full-time)	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

5. Number of Specialties[4] Desired for Personnel		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
	30 Anthropology, General			40 Social organization of treatment facilities		
	31 Applied Anthropology			41 Cultural factors in mental illness		
	32 Archaeology			42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness		
	33 Culture and Personality			43 Deviant behavior and social control		
	34 Ethnohistory			44 Cultural factors in psychological devlpmnt.		
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology			45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition		
	36 Physical Anthropology			46 Value systems in psychosocial adjstmnt.		
	37 Scientific Linguistics			47 Culture and psychobiological stress		
	38 Social Organization					
	39 Other (specify)					

6. Describe in Section VII, p. 7 recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Anthropologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section V.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIONS		TOTAL ALL RANKS AND OTHERS	NUMBER BY RANK[1]				OTHER[2]
			FULL PROF.	ASSOC. PROF.	ASS'T. PROF.	INST'R.	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
2. Primary Work Activity	a. Teaching						
	b. Research						
	c. Teaching and Research						
3. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
4. Salary Range (full-time)[3]	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

5. Number of Specialties[4] Desired for Personnel		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]		ALL RANKS	OTHER[2]
	30 Anthropology, General			40 Social organization of treatment facilities		
	31 Applied Anthropology			41 Cultural factors in mental illness		
	32 Archaeology			42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness		
	33 Culture and Personality			43 Deviant behavior and social control		
	34 Ethnohistory			44 Cultural factors in psychological devlpmnt.		
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology			45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition		
	36 Physical Anthropology			46 Value systems in psychosocial adjstmnt.		
	37 Scientific Linguistics			47 Culture and psychobiological stress		
	38 Social Organization					
	39 Other (specify)					

---

[1] Report lecturers and highly experienced personnel with approximate corresponding rank level.

[2] Report here teaching and research associates, teaching and research fellows, teaching and research assistants, and other professional staff doing research or teaching.

[3] Report highest and lowest (full-time equivalent) salary to be paid for the rank to the nearest thousand dollars. Show salary for the Academic Year; prorate 12 month salaries on a 9 or 10 month basis.

[4] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION V
PROJECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS NEEDED BY ACADEMIC YEAR 1970-1971

So that the National Institute of Mental Health can estimate required additions to the manpower pool for Academic year 1970-1971 report in Question 1 below your projection of work load compared with current load.

			OCTOBER 1965 (ACTUAL)	OCTOBER 1970 (PROJECTED)
1. Teaching Work Measures	A. Total enrollment in all classes in Sociology	General		
		Major		
	Anthropology	General		
		Major		
	B. Total classroom hours offered per week in	Sociology		
		Anthropology		

2. In your view, what activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in Question 3 below? Use Section VII for explanation.

3. Estimate below your needs for replacements and/or additions to staff. Include in your estimate new positions needed by academic year 1970/1971 over and above those described in Sections I-IV of this questionnaire (filled positions, unfilled budgeted positions, positions needed but not budgeted as of 1 October 1965). Include in your estimate also the number of replacements needed because of retirements, death, disability or transfers by personnel to fields other than sociology or anthropology.

		SOCIOLOGISTS		ANTHROPOLOGISTS	
		FULL PROFESSOR	ALL OTHER	FULL PROFESSOR	ALL OTHER
Staff Additions Needed by Academic Year 1970-1971	A. Total Number of 1. Replacements for academic years 1966/67 through 1970/71 for reasons of retirement, death, disability or transfers.				
	2. Positions needed in addition to those reported in Sections I-IV.				
	B. Number by primary activity 1. Teaching (full-time equivalent)				
	2. Research (full-time equivalent)				
	C. Number included in B: 1. Teaching primarily in mental health				
	2. Research primarily in mental health				

SECTION VI
CAPABILITY FOR TRAINING OF SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS

If your Department does not offer or plan to offer (by 1970-1971) graduate degrees in sociology or anthropology, please check ☐ and skip the rest of this page.

	SOCIOLOGY		ANTHROPOLOGY	
	MASTER'S	DOCTORATE	MASTER'S	DOCTORATE
1. Highest degree offered as of 1 October 1965				
2. Annual production of graduates (a) Number degrees conferred July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965				
(b) Estimate of degrees to be conferred July 1965-June 1966				
(c) Estimate of degrees to be conferred in 1970-1971				
3. Number of graduate students enrolled as of October 1965 Full-time				
Part-time				
4. Capacity of Institution (a) How many Master's and Doctoral graduates could you produce annually with **1965-1966 teaching staff**, assuming no shortage of qualified students?				
(b) How many Master's and Doctoral graduates could you produce annually if **all budgeted staff positions were filled**, assuming no shortage of qualified students?				

5. Report below the number of Master's and Doctoral graduates for the period July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965 by field of research.

SOCIOLOGY	MAS.	DR.	SOCIOLOGY	MAS.	DR.
10 Sociology, General			50 Criminology		
11 Applied Sociology			51 Family Disorganization		
12 Methodology			52 Gerontology		
13 Population			53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction		
14 Rural Sociology			54 Social Psychiatry		
15 Urban Sociology			55 Social Deviance		
16 Social Change and Development			56 Sociology of Sex Behavior		
17 Social Organization			57 Personal Pathology		
18 Social Psychology			58 Race and Minority		
19 Other (specify)			59 Poverty and Dependence		

ANTHROPOLOGY	MAS.	DR.	ANTHROPOLOGY	MAS.	DR.
30 Anthropology, General			40 Social organization of treatment facilities		
31 Applied Anthropology			41 Cultural factors in mental illness		
32 Archaeology			42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness		
33 Culture and Personality			43 Deviant behavior and social control		
34 Ethnohistory			44 Cultural factors in psychological development		
35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology			45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition		
36 Physical Anthropology			46 Value systems in psychosocial adjustment		
37 Scientific Linguistics			47 Culture and psychobiological stress		
38 Social Organization					
39 Other (specify)					

6. **Factors limiting production of Master's and Doctoral graduates.** List and discuss in Section VII and include suggestions for ways of removing or alleviating limiting factors and to the extent possible include costs, numbers, etc. Illustrations: shortage of qualified graduate applicants; lack of financial support for students; limited number of faculty able to direct research; lack of library, museum field opportunities or other facilities; inadequate housing for students; policies to restrict expansion.

SECTION VII

Please answer questions below.

Section II, Part A, Question 6 Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for sociologists.

Section IV, Part A, Question 6 Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for anthropologists.

Section V, Question 2 In your view, what activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in Section V, Question 2.

Section VI, Question 6 Factors limiting production of Master's and Doctoral graduates.

YOUR REPLY WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE	BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-65-18 Approval Expires 9/30/66 NIH T 41-2 Control No.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

Survey of the Supply of and Demand for Sociologists and Anthropologists

Types of Information Requested

Please fill out all Sections applicable to your institution:

Section I	*Filled positions* for sociologists
Section II–A	*Unfilled budgeted positions* for sociologists
Section II–B	*Positions for sociologists needed but not budgeted*
Section III	*Filled positions* for anthropologists
Section IV–A	*Unfilled budgeted positions* for anthropologists
Section IV–B	*Positions for anthropologists needed but not budgeted*
Section V	*Projections for additional sociologists and anthropologists:* 1970

Name of Institution: ____________________

Address: ____________________

____

Administering Authority: ____________________

____

____

Name of person filling out this form: ____________________

Title of person filling out form: ____________________

Date: ____________________

Definitions

Include sociologists and anthropologists on your staff who are:

- persons holding degrees in sociology or anthropology including social psychology.
- research sociologists or anthropologists
- senior or associate sociologist or anthropologist
- other research workers at full professional level
- professional consultants
- persons having training or experience equivalent to at least a bachelor's degree in sociology and anthropology.

NOTE: Exclude persons who are educated as or working as social workers.

Additional Instructions:

If your institution does not employ and does not expect to employ sociologists or anthropologists (as defined) please sign above and return the questionnaire in the reply envelope. Also please check this box: ☐

For guidance in responding to Sections II–B and IV–B consider need as it relates to your institution's program goals.

Your cooperation in providing the requested information will contribute greatly to the success of the study.

Please complete this questionnaire and return it in the reply envelope to

Surveys & Research Corporation
1030 – 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

SECTION I
FILLED POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

			GRADE				OTHER
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for sociologists in your institution[1]		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER SOCIOLOGISTS ON STAFF (full-time and part-time)							
3. Number of FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF (Total of 1–4 below)						
	1. Operations and Services, Programs						
	2. Research						
	3. Administration						
	4. Other						
	5. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50–59 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
	B. PART-TIME STAFF[2] (Total of 1–4 below)						
Number of PART-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	1. Operations and Services, Programs						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Administration						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Other						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	5. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50–59 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
4. Number of Sociologists by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties held by Incumbents[4]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (Specify)	

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the grade.

[3] Report highest and lowest salary being paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[4] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently *employed*. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff.)

SECTION II

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Sociologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section II, Part B.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for sociologists in your institution[1]		TOTAL	GRADE a	 b	 c	 d	OTHER e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full-time and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Operations and Services, Programs						
	b. Research						
	c. Administration						
	d. Other						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[2]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[3]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (Specify)	

7. **Describe in Section VI recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.**

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Sociologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section III.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for sociologists in your institution[1]		TOTAL	GRADE a	 b	 c	 d	OTHER e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full-time and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Operations and Services, Programs						
	b. Research						
	c. Administration						
	d. Other						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[2]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[3]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (Specify)	

---

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Report highest and lowest salary to be paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[3] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION III
FILLED POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

			GRADE				OTHER
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your institution[1]......		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS (full-time and part-time)							
3. Number of FULL-TIME ANTHROPOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF (Total of 1–4 below)						
	1. Operations and Services, Programs						
	2. Research						
	3. Administration						
	4. Other						
	5. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 40–47 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
	B. PART-TIME STAFF[2] (Total of 1–4 below)						
Number of PART-TIME ANTHROPOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	1. Operations and Services, Programs						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Administration						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Other						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	5. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 40–47 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
4. Number of Anthropologists by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties held by Incumbents[4]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	30 Anthropology, General, Other		40 Social organization of treatment facilities	
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology and Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psycho-social adjustment	
	37 Scientific Linguistics		47 Cultural and psycho-biological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (Specify)	

---

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the grade.

[3] Report highest and lowest salary being paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[4] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently *employed*. (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff.)

SECTION IV

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Anthropologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section IV, Part B.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your institution[1]		TOTAL	GRADE				OTHER
			a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Operations and Services, Programs						
	b. Research						
	c. Administration						
	d. Other						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[2]	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[3]	30 Anthropology, General		40 Social organization of treatment facilities	
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	
	37 Scientific Linguistics		47 Cultural and psychobiological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (specify)	

7. **Describe in Section VI recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.**

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Anthropologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section V.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your institution[1]		TOTAL	GRADE				OTHER
			a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Operations and Services, Programs						
	b. Research						
	c. Administration						
	d. Other						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full-time)[2]	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[3]	30 Anthropology, General		40 Social organization of treatment facilities	
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	
	37 Scientific Linguistics		47 Cultural and psychobiological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (specify)	

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Report highest and lowest salary to be paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[3] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION V
PROJECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS: 1970

So that the National Institute of Mental Health can estimate required additions to the manpower pool for 1970 report in Question 1 below your projection of work load compared with current load.

		OCTOBER 1965	OCTOBER 1970 (PROJECTED)
1. Current and Future Work Load	A. Average daily attendance of your institution (patients)		
	B. Average number of outpatients: (Hospitals only)		
	C. Total number of professional staff dealing with patients.		

2. In your view, what activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in question 3 below? Use Section VI if more space is required.

3. Estimate below your needs for replacements and/or additions to staff. Include in your estimate new positions needed by 1970 over and above those described in Sections I-IV of this questionnaire (filled positions, unfilled budgeted positions, positions needed but not budgeted as of 1 October 1965). Include in your estimate also the number of replacements needed because of retirements, death, disability or transfers by personnel to fields other than sociology or anthropology.

		SOCIOLOGISTS	ANTHROPOLOGISTS
Total Number of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	A. Total Number of		
	1. REPLACEMENTS for years 1966 through 1970 for reasons of retirement, death, disability or transfers.		
	2. NEW POSITIONS needed in addition to those reported in Sections I-IV and A1 above.		
Primary Work Activity of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	B. Number of staff additions (Total of A1 and A2 above)		
	1. Needed in Operations and Services (full time equivalent)		
	2. Needed in Research (full time equivalent)		
	3. Other		
Mental Health Work Activity of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	C. Number included in B1 and B2 above needed in		
	1. Operations and Services primarily in mental health		
	2. Research primarily in mental health		

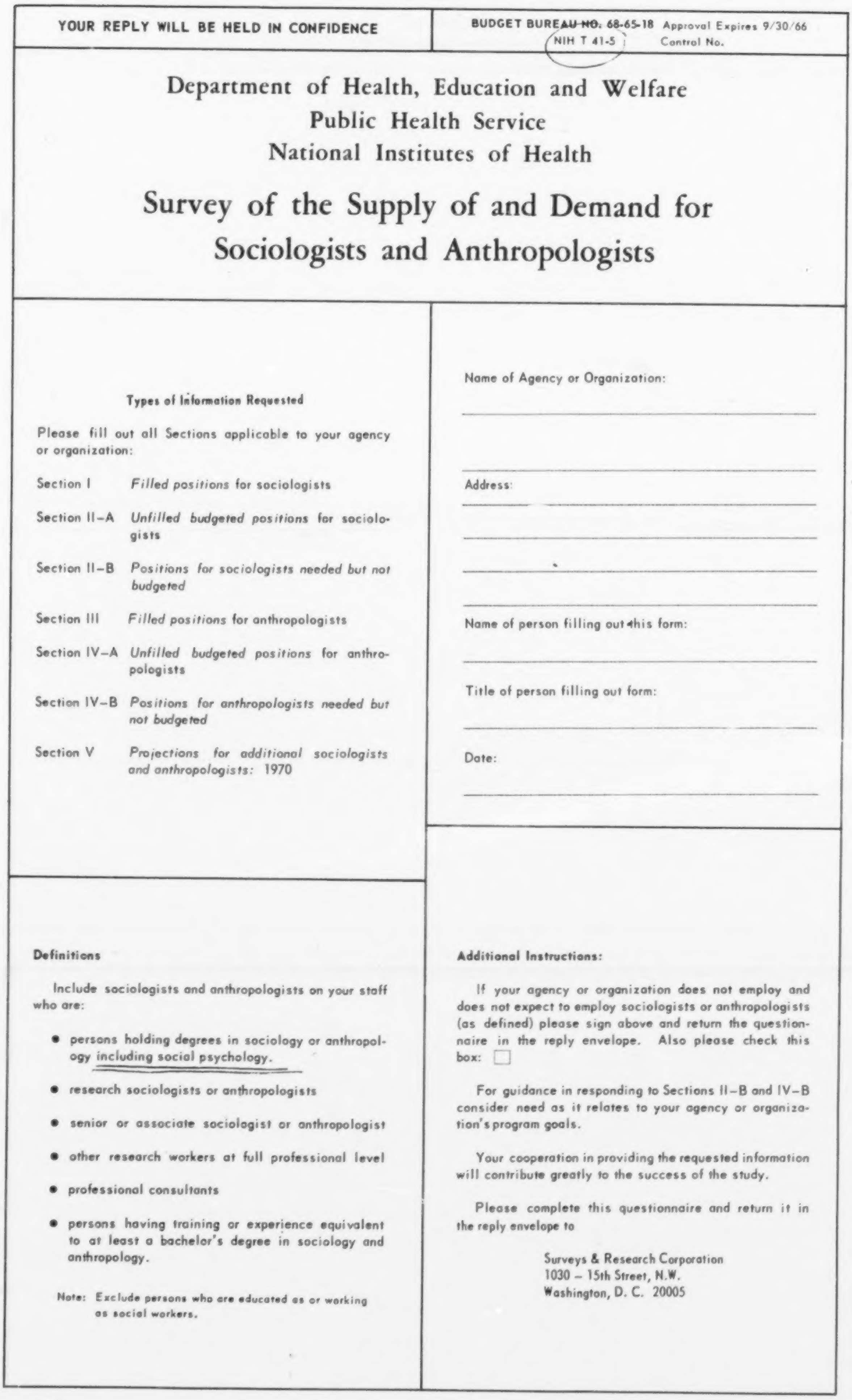
SECTION VI

Please answer questions below.

Section II, Part A, question 7: Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for sociologists.

Section IV, Part A, question 7: Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for anthropologists.

Section V, question 2: (Continuation) What activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in question 3, Section V?



YOUR REPLY WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE	BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-65-18 Approval Expires 9/30/66 NIH T 41-5 Control No.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

Survey of the Supply of and Demand for Sociologists and Anthropologists

Types of Information Requested

Please fill out all Sections applicable to your agency or organization:

Section I	*Filled positions* for sociologists
Section II–A	*Unfilled budgeted positions* for sociologists
Section II–B	*Positions for sociologists needed but not budgeted*
Section III	*Filled positions* for anthropologists
Section IV–A	*Unfilled budgeted positions* for anthropologists
Section IV–B	*Positions for anthropologists needed but not budgeted*
Section V	*Projections for additional sociologists and anthropologists:* 1970

Name of Agency or Organization: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Name of person filling out this form: ____________________

Title of person filling out form: ____________________

Date: ____________________

Definitions

Include sociologists and anthropologists on your staff who are:

- persons holding degrees in sociology or anthropology including social psychology.
- research sociologists or anthropologists
- senior or associate sociologist or anthropologist
- other research workers at full professional level
- professional consultants
- persons having training or experience equivalent to at least a bachelor's degree in sociology and anthropology.

Note: Exclude persons who are educated as or working as social workers.

Additional Instructions:

If your agency or organization does not employ and does not expect to employ sociologists or anthropologists (as defined) please sign above and return the questionnaire in the reply envelope. Also please check this box: ☐

For guidance in responding to Sections II–B and IV–B consider need as it relates to your agency or organization's program goals.

Your cooperation in providing the requested information will contribute greatly to the success of the study.

Please complete this questionnaire and return it in the reply envelope to

Surveys & Research Corporation
1030 – 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

SECTION I
FILLED POSITIONS FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

			GRADE				OTHER
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for sociologists in your agency or organization.[1]		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER SOCIOLOGISTS ON STAFF (full-time and part-time)							
3. Number of FULL-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF (Total of 1–3 below)						
	1. Planning and Program Operations						
	2. Research and Statistics						
	3. Other[2]						
	4. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50–59 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
	B. PART-TIME STAFF[3] (Total of 1–3 below)						
Number of PART-TIME SOCIOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	1. Planning and Program Operations						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research and Statistics						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Other[2]						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Number of Above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 50–59 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
4. Number of Sociologists by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[4]	a. Highest	▨					
	b. Lowest	▨					

		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
6. Number of Specialties held by Incumbents[5]	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (specify)	

---

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Include activities such as administration, consultation, etc.

[3] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the grade.

[4] Report highest and lowest salary being paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[5] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently *employed.* (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff.)

SECTION II

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Sociologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section II, Part B.

			GRADE				OTHER
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for sociologists in your agency or organization.[1]		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full-time and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Planning and Program Operations						
	b. Research and Statistics						
	c. Other[2]						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[4]	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (specify)	

7. Describe in Section VI recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Sociologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section III.

			GRADE				OTHER
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for sociologists in your agency or organization.[1]		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full-time and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Planning and Program Operations						
	b. Research and Statistics						
	c. Other[2]						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[4]	10 Sociology, General		50 Criminology	
	11 Applied Sociology		51 Family Disorganization	
	12 Methodology		52 Gerontology	
	13 Population		53 Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
	14 Rural Sociology		54 Social Psychiatry	
	15 Urban Sociology		55 Social Deviance	
	16 Social Change and Development		56 Sociology of Sex Behavior	
	17 Social Organization		57 Personal Pathology	
	18 Social Psychology		58 Race and Minority	
	19 Case Work		59 Poverty and Dependence	
	20 Administration		60 Other (specify)	

---

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (Other).

[2] Include activities such as administration, consultation, etc.

[3] Report highest and lowest salary to be paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[4] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION III
FILLED POSITIONS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1965

			GRADE				Other
1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your agency or organization.[1]		Total	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS (full and part-time)							
3. Number of FULL-TIME ANTHROPOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	A. FULL-TIME STAFF						
	1. Planning and Program Operations						
	2. Research and Statistics						
	3. Other[2]						
	4. Number of above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 40–47 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Number of PART-TIME ANTHROPOLOGISTS by Primary Work Activity	B. PART-TIME STAFF[3]						
	1. Planning and Program Operations						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	2. Research and Statistics						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	3. Other[2]						
	Number of Persons						
	Full-Time Equivalent						
	4. Number of above Staff Engaged in Activities Directly Relevant to Mental Health Subject Matter. Use 40–47 in Question 6 below to determine relevancy.		▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
4. Number of Anthropologists by Highest Earned Degree	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full-time)[4]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties held by Incumbents[5]	30 Anthropology, General	ALL GRADES	40 Social organization of treatment facilities	ALL GRADES
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psychosocial adjstmnt.	
	37 · Scientific Linguistics		47 Culture and psychobiological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (specify)	

---

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (other).

[2] Include activities such as administration, consultation, etc.

[3] Full-time equivalent expressed to the nearest quarter. Report part-time personnel in proportion to full-time salary for the grade.

[4] Report highest and lowest salary being paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[5] Report no more than two specialties in which each incumbent is presently *employed.* (Total specialties reported may thus be greater than the number of staff).

SECTION IV

PART A: Report here information on **Unfilled Budgeted Positions for Anthropologists** as of 1 October 1965. If all budgeted positions are filled, check here ☐ and proceed to Section IV, Part B.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your agency or organization.[1]			GRADE				OTHER
		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Planning and Program Operations						
	b. Research and Statistics						
	c. Other[2]						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full-time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[4]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	30 Anthropology, General		40 Social organization of treatment facilities	
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	
	37 Scientific Linguistics		47 Culture and psychobiological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (specify)	

7. Describe in Section VI recruitment problems encountered in filling positions.

PART B: Report here information on **Positions for Anthropologists Needed But Not Budgeted** as of 1 October 1965. If no additional positions are needed above present budget, check here ☐ and turn to Section V.

1. List opposite as column headings (a) through (e) in descending order, GRADE of positions for anthropologists in your agency or organization.[1]			GRADE				OTHER
		TOTAL	a	b	c	d	e
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (full and part-time)							
	a. Full-Time						
	b. Part-Time						
3. Primary Work Activity	a. Planning and Program Operations						
	b. Research and Statistics						
	c. Other[2]						
4. Highest Earned Degree Desired	a. Doctor's						
	b. Master's						
	c. Bachelor's						
	d. None						
5. Annual Salary Range (full-time)[3]	a. Highest ▨	▨					
	b. Lowest ▨	▨					

6. Number of Specialties Desired for Personnel[4]		ALL GRADES		ALL GRADES
	30 Anthropology, General		40 Social organization of treatment facilities	
	31 Applied Anthropology		41 Cultural factors in mental illness	
	32 Archaeology		42 Epidemiology of mental health and illness	
	33 Culture and Personality		43 Deviant behavior and social control	
	34 Ethnohistory		44 Cultural factors in psychological dvlpmnt.	
	35 Ethnology & Social Anthropology		45 Trans-cultural studies of cognition	
	36 Physical Anthropology		46 Value systems in psychosocial adjustment	
	37 Scientific Linguistics		47 Culture and psychobiological stress	
	38 Social Organization		48 Other (specify)	

[1] Show four highest grades in columns (a) through (d) and remainder in column (e) (other).

[2] Include activities such as administration, consultation etc.

[3] Report highest and lowest salary to be paid for the grade to the nearest thousand dollars.

[4] Report no more than two specialties desired for each position. (Total specialties may thus be greater than the number of positions reported.)

SECTION V
PROJECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS: 1970

So that the National Institute of Mental Health can estimate required additions to the manpower pool by 1970 report in Question 1 below your projection of work load compared with current load.

1. Current and Future Work Load

Please identify, and for each measure provide numerical estimates of the principal measures of work load which bear on the needs for professional staff in sociology and anthropology. For example, in a State agency or organization estimated needs are sometimes based on the population size of age class requiring special services, or the institutional population for which the agency is responsible. Describe work load measures used by your agency to determine size of staff needed.

	OCTOBER 1965 (ACTUAL)	OCTOBER 1970 (PROJECTED)

2. In your view, what activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in question 3 below? Use Section VI if more space is required.

3. Estimate below your needs for replacements and/or additions to staff. Include in your estimate new positions needed by year 1970 over and above those described in Sections I-IV of this questionnaire (filled positions, unfilled budgeted positions, positions needed but not budgeted as of 1 October 1965). Include in your estimate also the number of replacements needed because of retirements, death, disability or transfers by personnel to fields other than sociology or anthropology.

		SOCIOLOGISTS	ANTHROPOLOGISTS
Total Number of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	A. Total Number of		
	1. REPLACEMENTS for years 1966 through 1970 for reasons of retirement, death, disability or transfers.		
	2. NEW POSITIONS needed in addition to those reported in Sections I–IV and A1 above.		
Primary Work Activity of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	B. Number of staff additions needed (Total of A1 and A2 above)		
	1. In Planning and Program Operations (full time equiv.)		
	2. In Research and Statistics (full time equivalent)		
	3. Other		
Mental Health Work Activity of Staff Additions Needed by 1970	C. Number included in B1 and B2 above needed		
	1. In Planning and Program Operations primarily in mental health		
	2. In Research and Statistics primarily in mental health		

SECTION VI

Please answer questions below.

Section II, Part A, question 7: Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for sociologists.

Section IV, Part A, question 7: Describe recruitment problems encountered in filling positions for anthropologists.

Section V, question 2: What activities will be prominent in creating the need for new personnel described in question 3, Section V?

(Continuation)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 347-817

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W.

A publication of
The National Clearinghouse for Mental Health

Public Health Service Publication No. 1884

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health